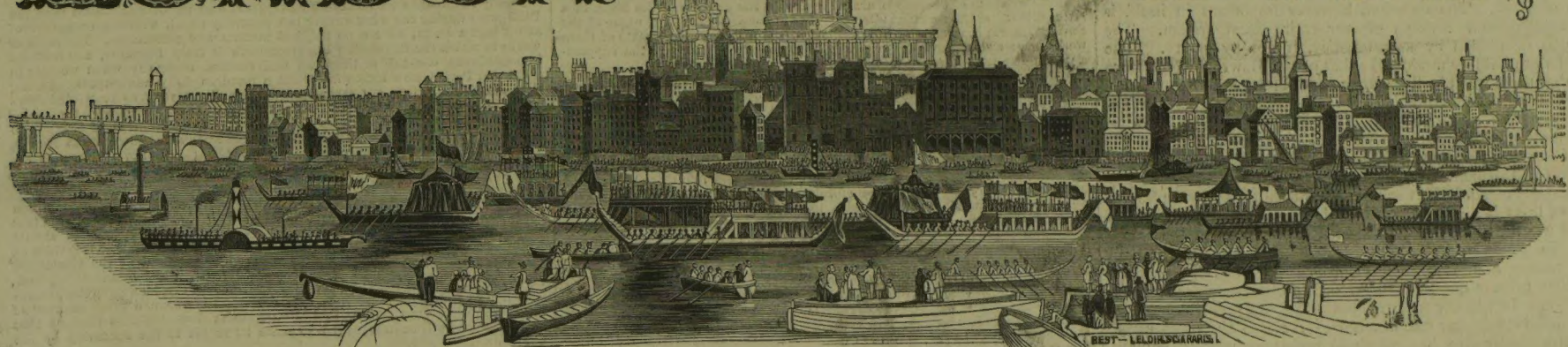


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 319—VOL. XII.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

SYMPOMS of the approaching fall of the Whig Administration are becoming frequent. Their great defeat on the Jewish Emancipation Bill, in the House of Lords, has been followed by another defeat in the same Assembly upon the question of the Irish Poor-Law. Even the House of Commons, where their strength seemed greatest, has afforded them a proof that they are not omnipotent; and that more is expected of a Ministry in these times than the introduction of a Health of Towns Bill, to be abandoned—a Repeal of the Navigation Laws, which they cannot carry—and a coercive policy for Ireland, condemned by themselves when out of office, but resorted to when in. Their defeat in the Commons on Tuesday night upon Dr. Bowring's motion was, perhaps, the most significant hint they have yet received. The subject of the Public Accounts is one of very urgent importance. At a time when a portion of the people are crying out for organic changes, it would assuredly take the edge off agitation for any theoretical reform, if the Ministry would show themselves in earnest upon those practical matters of taxation and expenditure, which every man engaged in trade, commerce, or manufactures—every man who has a house, or pays a direct or indirect contribution to the necessities of the State—feels to be of vital, because of personal, importance.

During the current year, there will be a deficiency of Revenue, upon the calculated expenditure, amounting to no less than five millions. The utmost limit of taxation seems to have been reached. It has been found by experience, that to increase direct taxation, is to diminish the receipts derivable from the Excise and Customs; and that the man who is assessed too heavily upon his property or income, endeavours to make both ends meet in his own household, by depriving himself of the taxable luxuries in

which he formerly indulged. It is conceded on all hands that something must be done to remedy a state of things so unsatisfactory, if not so perilous; and that a rare opportunity is afforded to any statesman who has the requisite strength of mind, energy of purpose, and thorough knowledge of fiscal subjects, to make his name illustrious, and entitle himself to the gratitude of all parties by grappling with this subject. To revise our system, in all its ramifications, to induce order out of apparent disorder, and without adding to the total amount of the public burdens, to transform our present deficiency into an annual surplus, is the indispensable work to be accomplished. This is the question that demands the coming statesman. The present administration has given it the go-by. Lord John Russell seems to be unequal to the task. He will not even give an earnest of his desire to make a move by supporting the preliminary reform in the manner of keeping the public accounts, which Dr. Bowring has so often brought under the notice of the legislature. But in default of his Lordship, other men must arise to take the matter up with the energy and honesty of purpose which it demands. The House of Commons, by supporting Dr. Bowring, and defeating the Ministers, has shown the prevalence of a feeling within the legislature, that the time is ripe for the reform needed. The country generally will ratify the verdict.

It is commonly supposed that the Revenues of this country amount, upon an average, to fifty or fifty-two millions. This is the whole amount that figures in the parliamentary estimates, or that finds its way into the National Exchequer. But this sum is far from giving a correct idea of the burden of taxation borne by the people. The cost of the collection, and various charges legally deductible from the payments in their progress to the Exchequer, amount on the average to no less than seven millions per annum,

making the gross sum paid in direct or indirect taxation nearly sixty millions. The House of Commons, which, according to the theory of the constitution, holds the purse-strings of the nation, has no control whatever over these seven millions. The disbursements are made without its authority, and it cannot even check them so as to be certain of their correctness. To say nothing of such charges as those by which £4000 per annum has been assured to the heirs and successors of the first Duke of Grafton, out of the revenues of the Post-office, in its progress to the Exchequer; and £7000 per annum out of the Customs and Excise to the same individuals, and which they have received since the reign of Charles the Second to the present time, for what services we need not more particularly allude; there are various charges for actual services performed by living men which are paid out of the Revenue without the control of Parliament. In the year ending on the 5th of January, 1847, these and other charges on the principal departments of the Revenue, which do not figure in the national accounts, amounted in round numbers to £5,900,000; to which had to be added £1,099,000 similarly detained in the inferior departments. Since the passing of the Reform Bill the sums thus expended, irrespective of the great charges for the National Debt, for the Army and Navy, for the whole expenses of Government, and the general machinery of the State, of which accounts and vouchers are annually submitted to the Legislature, amounted, according to Dr. Bowring, to nearly £120,000,000 sterling. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, without impugning any of the facts brought forward, contented himself with denying that any saving could be effected by the submission of those accounts to Parliament, and with the expression of a hope that something might possibly be done hereafter to introduce greater regularity in departments where irregularity was proved to prevail. Dr. Bowring



"WHITEBAIT FISHING."—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



persisted in the essential part of his motion, which simply affirmed that the House could not be the effectual guardian of the revenues of the State, unless the whole amount of the taxes, and of the various other sources of income received for the public account, were either paid in, or accounted for to the Exchequer; and the Government gave it an indirect negative, by moving the previous question. As already stated, the Government was defeated. The numbers were not large on either side; but the defeat was, nevertheless, as significant as if they had been so.

It is earnestly to be hoped that this result will not be unproductive of good. The question, however important in itself, is minor to that of a revision of our entire fiscal system. The revision is demanded by sound policy, if not by safety. The defeat of a preliminary motion like that of Dr. Bowring would have shown that there was but little sympathy for economic reform in the Legislature. Its triumph shows in the same manner that the sympathy exists, and that it must necessarily express itself in another fashion whenever opportunity shall occur. To reform the mode of keeping the accounts is one step: to reform the accounts themselves will be the next. The subject is one that is generally considered dry. Ambitious orators and declaimers very studiously keep aloof from it; but the sound-thinking, unostentatious, and practical men, who are not rare in Parliament, will find their account in again and again drawing public attention both to the minor and introductory proposition of Dr. Bowring, and to that greater question of Taxation considered as a whole which looms in gloomy distinctness upon the political horizon. Neither individuals nor nations, however ample their resources, can systematically live beyond those resources, without coming some day to a crisis of the most disagreeable kind. No one doubts the ability of the British nation to pay all its liabilities, to supply all its wants, and to meet all emergencies, however great, provided the inevitable burden be placed only upon the shoulders of those classes that have the wealth to bear it. Great as is the amount of taxation, it is not so much the amount as the distribution that is found to be onerous. What the country wants is a complete and searching exposition of its fiscal state; a thorough examination of present abuses, anomalies, and exemptions; a certainty that whatever is levied is necessary; and a security that all that is levied is applied to the legitimate and efficient service of the public, without favouritism or extravagance. The "ignorant impatience of taxation," of which Lord Castlereagh complained as a vice in the people of this country, was by no means so ignorant as he alleged it to be. The impatience was then as now derivable from the knowledge, or perhaps from the intuitive perception, that more was wrung from the pockets of tax-payers than was fairly needed for indispensable services, and that defects in the management or collection added unnecessarily to the burden. For several years the cost of the public service in every department has exhibited a steady and alarming augmentation. The present unsettled condition of Europe affords but too uncomfortable a prospect that our expenses must be still further increased, and our resources still further drawn upon, if we would maintain ourselves in the position which we have been accustomed to hold. We have, therefore, every reason to set our house in order, and to calculate how far our strength will bear the additional sacrifices that may be demanded of it in days of greater trial than the present. On every ground, past, present, or future, the subject is one that must be manfully taken in hand, if we would escape the evil consequences of a financial embarrassment, which has remained unchecked, and almost unregarded, until it has become too great to be trifled with.

#### WHITEBAIT FISHING.

IN the fourth Volume of our Journal (No. 106) we so fully detailed the economy of Whitebait—its natural history and prandial economy, that it is requisite to say but little as an accompaniment to Mr. Duncan's beautiful illustration of the Fishery. The scene chosen by our Artist is Greenwich Reach, one of the few favoured localities in which this fish is taken. We quote a few details of the Fishing.

Mr. Yarrell describes the net by which Whitebait are taken as by no means large, measuring only about 3 or 4 feet in extent; but the mesh of the hose, or bag end of the net, is very small. The bag is moored in the tide-way, where the water is from 23 to 30 feet deep, and the net, with its wooden framework, is fixed to the side of the boat, as shown in the engraving. The tail of the hose, swimming loose, is, from time to time, handed into the boat, the end untied, and its contents shaken out. The wooden frame forming the mouth of the net does not dip more than four feet below the surface of the water; and, except an occasional straggling fish, the only small fry taken with the Whitebait are sticklebacks and the spotted or freckled goby. The farther the fishermen go down towards the mouth of the river, the sooner they begin to catch Whitebait after the flood-tide has commenced. When fishing as high as Woolwich, the tide must have flowed from three to four hours, and the water become sensibly brackish to the taste, before the Whitebait will appear. They return down the river with the first of the ebb-tide; and various attempts to preserve them in well-boats in pure fresh water have uniformly failed.

The Thames fishermen who live at and below Gravesend know the Whitebait perfectly, and catch them occasionally of considerable size in the small meshed nets used in the Upper and Lower Hope for taking shrimps, called trinkler-nets, which are like Whitebait nets, only larger. The sprat-fishers take the adult Whitebait frequently on the Kentish and Essex coasts throughout the winter.

We have seen it stated that Whitebait have lately been taken in the Bosphorus, at Constantinople.

Since our paper appeared, Dr. Pereira has had an opportunity of seeing the mode of cooking the fish as practised at Lovegrove's, at Blackwall:—"I was informed," says the Doctor, "that the fish should be cooked within an hour after being caught, or they are apt to cling together. Those which I saw cooked were contained in water in a pan, from which they were from time to time removed, as required, by a skimmer. They were then thrown on a stratum of flour contained in a large napkin, in which they were shaken until completely enveloped in flour. In this state they were placed in a cullender, and all the superfluous flour removed by sifting. They were now thrown into hot melted lard, contained in a copper cauldron or stew vessel placed over a charcoal fire. A kind of ebullition immediately commenced, and in about two minutes they were removed by a tin skimmer, thrown into a cullender to drain, and served up by placing them on a fish-drainer in a dish. At table they are flavoured with cayenne and lemon-juice, and eaten with brown bread and butter: iced punch being the favourite accompanying beverage."—*Treatise on Food and Diet.*

**NORTH CHESHIRE ELECTION.**—The nomination of candidates for the northern division of Cheshire, to supply the vacancy in the representation caused by the elevation of the Hon. Mr. Stanley to the peerage, took place, at Knutsford, on Wednesday morning.—Mr. T. W. Tatton, of Wittersham, proposed, as the candidate in the Conservative interest, Mr. G. C. Legh, of High Legh.—Mr. W. Sidebottom, of Mottram, seconded the nomination.—Mr. J. Cheetham, of Mottram, proposed, as the candidate in the Liberal interest, Mr. F. D. P. Astley.—Mr. C. Hindley seconded the nomination.—The candidates having addressed the electors, the Sheriff put the question to a show of hands, when there being a large majority for Mr. Astley, he declared his opinion to that effect.—Mr. Tatton demanded a poll on behalf of Mr. Legh.—The Sheriff then stated that a poll would commence on Monday morning next, and close on Tuesday evening, and he adjourned the Court till Thursday morning.

It is rumoured in naval circles, that Rear-Admiral Sir C. Napier, whose flag is now flying in the *St. Vincent*, 120 guns, at Portsmouth, will shortly be despatched to command in the Mediterranean.

**REVIEW OF THE CHELSEA PENSIONERS.**—On Thursday, a very interesting spectacle was exhibited in Hyde Park, on the occasion of the review of the 3rd Brigade of the Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, before Viscount Hardinge and General Brotherton. The veteran soldiers marched on to the ground at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in three battalions of about 800 men each; not one of them was under fifty years of age, and several, though still active and strong, appeared to be verging upon three score years and ten. Their costume was singularly neat and appropriate: a dark blue surcoat with red collar and cuffs, and trousers with a broad red stripe down the seams. The cross-belts are of black leather; a peaked cap is the light head-gear. Lieut.-Colonel Talbot was the officer in command, and immediately on the arrival of Viscount Hardinge and General Brotherton, proceeded to execute a series of military manoeuvres in a style that was highly gratifying to the distinguished officers named. Marching in review order, extending in line, forming squares to resist cavalry, were performed with an exactness and smartness that can only be found in the old and tried soldier. File and platoon firing varied the incidents of the review; and we heard Viscount Hardinge express himself highly pleased with the efficiency and steadiness of the corps, many of the members of which had been his own companions in arms on many a hard-fought field. The spectators were exceedingly numerous, the novel character of the regiments reviewed evidently giving a more than ordinary interest to the proceedings. A company of the Grenadier Foot Guards kept the ground.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

The news this week from Paris makes known the recurrence once more of those alarms which have from time to time, since the commencement of the Revolution, brought out into the streets the National Guards in arms and in attitude of defence. Paris, the heart of France, throbs convulsively with nervous excitement at the slightest move of the masses, thus evidencing the shattering effects of the shock which the body-politic sustained in giving birth to a Republic amidst the throes of Revolution.

At the close of last week and commencement of the present, much uneasiness was created in the capital on the score of the national workshops, in which several thousands of operatives are supported at the expense of the State, in a state little better than perfect idleness. The immediately exciting cause of the commotion was the removal of M. Emile Thomas from the directorship of those workshops; a step which was generally believed to be prefatory to the suppression of those establishments altogether.

The following extract from the *Moniteur* explains the case:—"Citizen Emile Thomas, director of the *ateliers nationaux*, has received a mission from the Government to go to Bordeaux. This news caused some agitation among the workmen of the central bureau which is established in the Park of Monceaux. The Minister of Public Works went there on Saturday, and remained several hours endeavouring to restore order. In the evening the effervescence subsided, and the new director, Citizen Leon Lalonde, engineer of the Ponts et Chaussées, was installed without any resistance. We hope that this agitation will be but momentary, for we cannot comprehend upon what grounds it can be kept up. The Government is animated with the most sincere and incontestable sympathy for the workmen, and of this they cannot entertain a doubt. If it thinks of suppressing the *ateliers nationaux*, which cannot, in fact, continue to subsist, it knows what consideration, what solicitude is due to men who, after having been a long time deprived of work, have found wages scarcely sufficient in the *atelier* which the state has kept open for them. A special commission appointed by the Government is endeavouring, in concert with the executive power, to find fresh resources, and the Government does not intend to take any measures with regard to the *ateliers nationaux* before other means of employment, both numerous and certain, can be offered to the honest and laborious workmen. But if disorder should unfortunately increase, and culpable intrigues should prevail with and mislead the workmen, the Government will be constrained by its imperative duty to make use of the power confided to it, and by energetic measures ensure the complete execution of the orders it may think fit to issue."

On Sunday a placard was posted up calling upon the workmen of the *ateliers nationaux* to sign, during the day, a petition to the representatives of the people requesting them to demand explanations as to the removal of M. Emile Thomas, and protesting against the appointment of a new director, not elected by themselves. Public rumour, supported by a letter written by M. Thomas himself, shows that the mission, if it exist at all, is a forced one—that M. Thomas left Paris in the charge of gendarmes—that he was not allowed to communicate with his family or friends—and that he was ignorant of the mission upon which he was sent. Of this M. Emile Thomas, who has been thus decently banished from Paris, it may be as well to mention that he is in no way connected with M. Clement Thomas, who is a Member of the National Assembly, and who has lately been appointed General-in-Chief of the National Guard.

M. Emile Thomas is a very young man (not more than 25 years of age), who distinguished himself at the Ecole Centrale des Arts and des Metiers, where he took rank a year or two ago as a first-class engineer. Having attracted the notice of some of the Provisional Government, he was appointed director of the *ateliers nationaux* before it was known that the position would become so important as it has since been. Large sums passed daily through this young man's hands, for the payment of the workmen; and if report be true, his peculations must, for some weeks past, have been to the tune of 25,000fr. per day.

On Monday the excitement among *ouvriers* continuing, and an outbreak having been apprehended, the *rappel* was beaten in the morning, and the National Guards and troops of the line were called out. The whole day, a vast number of the National Guards and troops were under arms, some of whom were drawn up at the different public buildings, some in the squares and boulevards, and some in the neighbourhood of the park of Monceaux, but by far the larger portion were directed towards Vincennes. The object of this formidable display of military force was, as already mentioned, the excited state of the workpeople in the *ateliers nationaux*, who threatened to get up a disturbance if they were not allowed to get back their favourite director—*le pere des ouvriers*, as they call him—M. Emile Thomas. During the entire day the park of Monceaux was crowded with the workmen. At Vincennes, too, there was a large assemblage, in consequence of an announcement which was placarded for the two preceding days, that dinner would be provided for 150,000 of them in the wood of Vincennes, at the rate of five sous each.

Strong forces were assembled around the Chamber. The 3rd legion of the National Guard was stationed in the Tuilleries, and strong detachments of the 10th and 11th legions were *echelonnés* in the court and garden of the former. Six pieces of artillery, nine battalions of the line, and nine battalions of the Garde Mobile, completed the precautionary measures taken to assure the Assembly against any attacks, which, according to reports which were happily ill-founded, were to be made upon it by the workmen. Seven battalions of the Garde Mobile, under the orders of General Tempore, were posted in front of the Hotel de Ville. The workmen, brought back to sentiments of peace and of submission to the authorities by those preparations, confined themselves to naming delegates to proceed to the Assembly with a petition, but not accompanied by their comrades, which petition they placed in the hands of one of the representatives.

Arrests relative to the affairs of May 15 continued to be effected. Among the persons taken into custody is Lecambre, one of the persons who was dining with Blanqui in the Rue Montholon 14, when Blanqui was arrested on Friday evening. Lacambre, who is a medical man, aged 33, was vice-president of Blanqui's club. He was arrested on Saturday night, and taken to the Conciergerie.

M. Achille Fould, in a pamphlet which he has written on the subject of the financial crisis in France, says that, under the Government of Louis Philippe, the expenditure amounted to 760,000fr. per day over and above the revenue, and that, under the Republic Government, the daily deficit amounts to 2,500,000fr. or three times that under Louis Philippe. According to M. Fould's statement, should this deficit continue at the same rate for a year, it will leave a general deficit for the year of nearly thirty-seven millions sterling.

The Minister of the Finances on Monday distributed to the Finance Committee several important documents relative—

1. To the amount received by the Treasury of the extraordinary tax of 45 centimes imposed upon the public immediately after the Revolution. This return brings the receipt to the 10th of May. The amount of the tax, as appears by the books, is 191,259,480fr. 30c., and the amount received only 34,558,974fr.

2. A statement of the receipts for the first four months of 1848, as compared with those of 1846 and 1847. The receipts for the first four months of 1848, compared with the same period of 1847, show a diminution of 33,333,000fr., of which 16,310,000fr. is for the months of January, February, and March, and 17,023,000fr. for the months of April alone.

3. The comparative statement of the floating debt of the Treasury, from the 24th Feb. 1848, to the 24th of May of the same year, which shows a diminution of 77,212,000fr.

4. To the development of the balance on the 22d May, 1848, in the evening. This balance is established by a general account of 68,630,648fr. 70c., of which 29,101,709fr. 05c. in specie, and 39,528,939fr. in bills. 10,549,765fr. 15c. of the specie balance are on account of the Treasury, and 18,551,942fr. 90c. on account of the Bank of France.

The state of the savings banks on the 24th of February showed the following results:—Amount of deposits in Paris, 80,897,000fr.; in the Departments, 275,306,000fr.: total, 356,203,000fr. On the 24th of May the total amount of the deposits in the savings banks was as follows:—Paris, 70,296,000fr.; Departments, 258,484,000fr.: total, 328,780,000fr. In this last sum is included the interest due to the 1st of May.

The amount exigible by the sinking fund to the 30th June is between 16,000,000fr. and 18,000,000fr.

The returns of the trade of France during the first four months of 1848 show, a considerable diminution in the amount of the import duties, which only produced 26,786,968fr. The proceeds during the corresponding period of 1846 had been 48,946,187fr., and in 1847, 43,720,267fr. The duties collected during the month of April had fallen to 3,764,590fr. In April, 1846, they had amounted to 12,725,150fr., and in 1847 to 10,750,672fr.

The sub-committee of the Committee of Public Works, which is examining the question of the purchase of the railways, has decided that it will examine the Ministers of Finance and Public Works, and several persons who have written on the subject. The sub-committee appears to be disposed to admit the principle of the right of the state to purchase the railways.

The bureaux of the Assembly have examined the *projet de loi* relative to divorce, but most of the members seem inclined to adjourn it. Many representatives, among others M. Dupin, have opposed the measure on political, religious, and moral grounds.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following decree voted unanimously by the National Assembly on Thursday week:—

"Article 1. The National Assembly, profoundly affected by the sentiments which dictated to the Congress of the United States the decrees of the 13th of April last, offers to the American people the thanks of the Republic and the expression of its fraternal friendship.

"Article 2. The commission of the Executive Government is charged with the transmission of the present decree to the French Legation at Washington, with orders to present it to the American Government."

Fresh disturbances at Lyons are announced this week. The operatives employed in the national workshops at Miribel had imprisoned three magistrates, viz. the Attorney-General of the Republic, the Justice of the Peace, and the Deputy of Trevoux. The authorities had, in consequence, despatched a strong military force to their assistance.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

Versailles gave us its last day's races on Sunday, or rather it allowed the races of Paris and Chantilly to take place on its course. They were rather sorry affairs, as French races generally are; but a sort of melancholy interest attached to them, from a sad foreboding that they will be the last we shall see in France. Horse-racing has no such firm hold in the affections of the people as to enable it to keep its ground against the interest excited by a terrible political convulsion like that from which we are now suffering; and, besides, the men who are only able from their wealth to keep racing studs have already suffered so much in their fortunes, and, unfortunately, have too much cause to expect to suffer still

more, that it would be folly to suppose that they will continue to indulge in such a costly piece of luxury. It will be a great pity, however, to see horse-racing die away altogether, for not only have immense sums been spent over it by the Government and by spirited private individuals, but it has really done a great deal towards improving the breed of horses. *But que voulez vous?* Stern necessity has no respect to such trifles as these. The breaking up of the French turf indeed has already commenced, Baron N. de Rothschild having advertised his stud (one of the largest and best) for sale, and H. R. H. the Duke de Nemours having, of course, no alternative but to follow his example. The latter is unfortunately reduced to such a woful state of penury by the Revolution, that his agents actually could not make his horses run on the last day because they had not money to pay the entries!

Nearly 200 works (not including newspapers and periodicals) issued from the Paris press during the week ending last Saturday; and, with the exception of about half a dozen, all are on political matters and personages. The mass of works to which the Revolution has given birth is truly immense, and it seems impossible that one-half of them can find readers, especially when we bear in mind that Paris is now blest with about a hundred daily newspapers. Among the recent publications are several scandalous libels, such as pretended love-letters of the Duchess d'Orleans (as pure a woman as ever breathed), the Prince de Joinville, and even—so it is audaciously said—from the Queen of England to the Duke de Nemours! Every intelligent man knows that these works are vile and malignant concoctions of atrocious falsehood; but, nevertheless, so depraved is the public taste, they obtain large sales.

##### THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

**SATURDAY.**—The committee of the National Assembly on the constitution adopted two important resolutions in its sitting of this day; viz. it resolved that there should be a single President and a single Chamber, and that both should be elected by the universal suffrage of the nation. The committee is divided on the question as to the duration of the office of President and of the Chambers. Some of the members wish to fix both at three years, while others think that, for the tranquility of the country, elections of both President and legislature should only take place once in four years. There are a great number of important points not yet taken into consideration; but still it is thought that the committee will be in a position to make its report to the Assembly by the end of June.

**MONDAY.**—M. Tasherat brought before the house the circumstances which had come under the notice of the public relative to the disappearance of the director of the national *ateliers*. He said that the agitation which was observable everywhere in the streets required that some explanation should be given. He concluded by calling on the Minister of Public Works to afford some explanation of the circumstances relating to M. Thomas's disappearance.

M. Trelat, Minister of Public Works, declared that that gentleman had without force or restraint, and of his own free will, given in his resignation. It appeared, however, that serious differences of opinion existed between the minister and the director, that the latter would never give satisfactory returns as to the number of persons employed, nor, in fact, any details such as were necessary for reforming those government establishments; under such circumstances, the resignation of M. Thomas became necessary, and a commission of another character was offered to him, such as would take him from Paris, where his presence might have been attended with serious inconvenience to himself. The minister drew a touching picture of his own tribulations, occasioned by these national *ateliers*. When he had done, the Assembly passed to the order of the day.

The President announced that he had received a letter from Louis Napoleon Buonaparte, which he asked leave of the Assembly to read. The offer was received with cries of "No, no."

M. Delarochefajacquin said he thought it curious that after they had allowed letters to be read from the sons of Louis Philippe they should refuse a similar favour to one of the family of Napoleon.

A member from his seat protested against hearing any more letters from princes either of the elder or younger branch, or Buonaparte family.

The President having consulted the Chamber, it was decided by a large majority that the letter should not be read. After this incident the Assembly discussed the report of the committee charged with the examination of the decree relative to the relations to be established between the National Assembly and the Executive Commission. The report recommended that the members of the Executive Commission should be exonerated from taking part in the ordinary discussions of the National Assembly; but that they should, upon the call of 40 members of the Assembly, signified through the President, attend, and give whatever explanations should be required of them. It was added, that the Executive Commission should always have the right of being heard.

Article 1, which declares that, "although the members of the Executive Committee are in general exempted from being present at the sittings of the National Assembly, still they are always to attend when summoned by a message from the President, or when 40 members require it," was agreed to; as also was—

Art. 2, which states that the Executive Committee should always have a right to be heard by the Assembly.

Art. 3, relative to the measures of defence conceded to the President, led to considerable discussion, and the Assembly rose before coming to any decision.

**TUESDAY.**—At ten o'clock, when M. Senard, Vice-President, took the chair, the Committee to which the various amendments respecting the exclusive right of the President to adopt measures for the protection of the Assembly had been referred, was still in deliberation, and engaged in examining those amendments.

In the meantime, several propositions were deposited on the table. One of them was intended to fix the attributes of the Executive Power. It was to be charged with the execution of the laws; to command the land and sea forces of the Republic, to declare war, after obtaining the consent of the Assembly; the presence of four of its members was necessary to validate its deliberations; they were to be responsible and revocable, but their revocation should be pronounced by a majority of three-fifths of the National Assembly. The seat of the Government was to be held in the Luxembourg, and each member was to receive 5000 francs per month. The proposition, however, was not supported.

Another member moved that the law empowering the Governor-General of Algeria to banish French citizens from its territory be abrogated.—Adopted.

A fourth member proposed the suppression of all *majorates*.—Adopted.

A fifth proposed penal measures to compel the rich National Guards to equip themselves.—Adopted.

The discussion next opened on the project of decree relative to the National Workshops.

M. Souveret, the first speaker, said that he had received many documents from Parisian manufacturers, demonstrating that labour was not wanting, and that nevertheless their establishments were completely deserted; that many workmen, who earned four, five, and six francs per day, had enrolled themselves among the operatives of the national workshops, where they only gained one and two francs per day; and, finally, that the operatives were placed under a certain intimidation, organised by leaders hostile to order and the Republic, for the purpose of preventing the operatives from resuming their former works in private establishments. He accordingly called on the Assembly to adopt prompt and energetic measures for the protection of the operatives anxious to return to their work.

M. Trélat, Minister of Public Works, drew a distinction between the good and bad workmen, and said that the latter were fortunately in a great minority. On the following day he would submit to the Assembly a series of bills to enable the Government to create labour on different points of the Republic, and thus afford employment to the real operatives.

The Assembly afterwards voted, without any opposition, the four articles of the bill.

M. Perré next ascended the tribune, and, in the name of the Committee to which the bill regulating the relations between the executive and legislative powers had been referred, proposed to draw up the articles as follows:—"The military dispositions to be adopted out of the palace for the security of the Assembly exclusively belong to the Executive Council. Nevertheless, in cases of necessity and urgency, the President shall exercise the rights vested in him by the 83rd and 84th articles of the regulations."

M. Dufaure concurred in the propriety of the superior rights of the President being explicitly mentioned in the law, otherwise the officer to whom he might transmit orders, in an extraordinary emergency, should not obey it.

M. Lamartine approved the suggestion of M. Dufaure, and the article thus amended was unanimously carried.

**WEDNESDAY.**—In reply to questions relative to the late sanguinary occurrences in Naples, M. Bastide, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated that, at his suggestion, the Executive Committee had sent a Minister to Naples; that Admiral Baudin had been instructed to take measures to enforce the observance of the armistice concluded between the Governor of the citadel of Messina and the city; and that General Thiard, the French Minister in Switzerland, had applied to the Vorort for the recall of the Swiss troops in the Neapolitan service.

The President presented a formal demand from the law officers of the Republic for authorisation to proceed against one of the members of this high Assembly—M. Louis Blanc—for high crimes and misdemeanours, in being connected with the attempt on the National Assembly on the 15th of May.

After some discussion, during which M. Louis Blanc defended himself from the imputed charge, the Assembly decided that the members should at once withdraw, and appoint a committee, composed of eighteen persons, to report to the Chamber on the requisitory of the law officers of the Republic, and state whether there was good reason to grant the authorisation demanded.—Agreed to.

##### SPAIN.

An official announcement of the recognition by the Spanish Government of M. de Lesseps as Charge d'Affaires of the French Republic, and of his having entered upon his official functions, was made on the 24th ult. Further arrests of persons implicated in the insurrections of the 26th of March and the 7th of April had taken place.

Advices from the Spanish Minister at Lisbon officially announced to his Government the retreat of the Seville insurgents into Portugal. The run on the Bank of San Fernando still continued.

On the morning of the 24th ult., Lieutenant-Colonel Bristowe, an Englishman, who has been residing in Madrid for the last five or six years, was arrested by the Commissary of Police at his house, and conveyed on foot through the streets of the capital to the prison of the Gefatura Poltica. When the news of his arrest, and threatened captivity was communicated to him, he very naturally inquired the motives or cause of such a proceeding. No information whatever was given, and he had no alternative but to obey. He was ultimately, after an incarceration of 30 hours, ordered to quit Madrid within a few hours, without his having any explanation vouchsafed to him by the authorities. He has a money claim on the Spanish, and this arbitrary treatment is supposed to have been caused by his lately pressing his claims upon the Government.



## BELGIUM.

The Minister of Finance, M. Veydt, has resigned his office, assigned *ad interim* to M. Frere Pibau, Minister of Public Works.  
His Majesty, on the 28th ult., gave a private and official audience to M. Bellocq, accredited Minister Plenipotentiary from the French Republic to the Belgian Government. His Majesty received M. Bellocq with great distinction, General Dupont, aide-de-camp to his Majesty, having been sent with two Royal carriages to convey the Minister and his attendants to the palace.

## ITALIAN STATES.

**LOMBARDY.**—On the 24th ult. the voting on the question as to the union of Lombardy and Piedmont closed. The union was carried unanimously. A mixed Piedmontese and Lombard Government is to be formed, to reside at Milan.

The combined fleet of the Sardinian, Venetian, and Neapolitan squadrons blockading Trieste, had demanded the surrender of all the Austrian ships of war in that port within a delay of four-and-twenty hours, under threat of a bombardment.

A report having got about that Austria, in consequence of some diplomatic negotiation, had agreed to yield Lombardy to Charles Albert, on condition of the Government of Venice being left to it, a deputation of the Government of Milan proceeded to the King at Somma Campagna, in order to obtain from him a reply reassuring them on that subject. The answer of the King was of the most satisfactory nature.

From the seat of war we learn that considerable progress was made with the siege of Peschiera, but that it would occupy some days further to reduce that fortress.

The Neapolitan troops, 8000 strong, under General Pepe, have determined not to obey the orders of recall sent to them from Naples after the events of the 15th ult. On the night of the 17th, the corps d'armée of the Austrian General, Count Nugent, under the command of Lieutenant-Marshal Thurn, abandoned its position in the plain near Treviso, and marched towards Verona, to join the army of Marshal Radetski. Count Nugent has returned to Gorizia in consequence of indisposition.

**NAPLES.**—The King had issued a proclamation justifying the measures of the 15th ult. on the ground of necessity. On the 21st the city was tranquil. Strong patrols constantly traversed the streets. Martial law was still in force, and the red flag continued to float on the forts. The King rode out on the 20th, escorted by a strong military force. The French squadron was lying before Naples. It was understood that the King had consented to pay the 2,000,000*fr.* claimed by Admiral Baudin to indemnify the Frenchmen who suffered during the collision on the 15th; and his Majesty had withdrawn the Constitution and the decrees of amnesty, and recalled the Neapolitan division sent to co-operate with the Italian army, under the command of General Pepe.

During the dreadful scenes of the 15th, three palaces were consumed. The archives in the Chancery of the Sardinian Consulate have been destroyed and dispersed, it is said by the express command of the Government. The Sardinian Consul had placed himself under the protection of France. The loss of life is incredible: 1777 corpses were interred on the 16th, including 450 soldiers.

**ROME.**—The horrible tragedy which the reactionary principle produced in Naples had totally discomfited the projects of the obstructives in Rome, and opened the eyes of the Pontiff as to what demoniacal doings would result from his listening to such counsellors as wish to distrust the national guard (embodiment, as it does, of all the substantial citizens), and to throw himself on the fanatic *trasteverini*, who would pillage and murder just in the style of their pious brethren, the *lazzaroni*. The upper chamber (House of Lords) has been finally constituted. It is composed of 46 members.

The formation of the Elective Assembly (Commons) commenced on the 18th, and has not been yet brought to a close. The electoral colleges of Rome constituted themselves into regular organisation on the 20th, and the presidents elected are all liberal men. There are six electoral wards, presided over respectively by Antonio Borgese, Joanne Colonna, Galeotti, Mandolese, Scaramucci, and Odeschalchi.

The Prime Minister, Count Mamiani, refused to keep his post, unless the Pope sent a formal protest to the King of Naples against the unchristian slaughter of 2000 of his subjects in cold blood, for the maintenance of a principle (that of absolute power) now abolished in all Italy; and the Pope, in spite of the retrograde faction around him, has seen the necessity of doing so. Mamiani is a native of the same district as Pius IX., and a thoroughly upright and unflinching lover of liberty.

## GERMAN STATES.

**FRANKFORT.**—The debates in the German Parliament now sitting at Frankfort are interesting at present, as well from the men of recognised talent who take the lead in the discussions, as from the great problem they have conjured up for solution—the unity of Germany, to which many of the States of the German Confederation are opposed, as to a measure that would reduce them to a lower condition than that of the Princes under Napoleon. The lead in this opposition has been taken by the three kingdoms of Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and Hanover, to which may be added Prussia, which has established a Constituent Assembly of her own. This latter fact led to a stormy debate on the 27th ult., when the order of the day was the motion of M. Raveaux, that the Prussian deputies returned for the two Assemblies at Frankfort and Berlin should be competent to sit at both. He protested against the exclusive right of the Frankfort Parliament to give a Constitution to Germany. Ultimately, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—"The German National Assembly, in its quality of organ emanating from the will and the election of the German people, for the establishment of the unity and political liberty of Germany, declares that all dispositions contained in the Constitutions of individual German States, which should not be in accordance with the general Constitution to be promulgated by it, shall only be valid when placed in accordance with the same; until then, however, they are to remain in force."

## AUSTRIA.

On the 24th ult., Counts Hoyos and Wilezek returned to Vienna, from their mission to his Majesty the Emperor at Innsbruck. They brought a favourable report of the health of his Majesty, and were also the bearers of a letter to Baron Pillersdorff, and a manifesto of the Emperor to his subjects, stating the reason of his withdrawal from them.

In a second letter to Baron von Pillersdorff, in reply to the entreaty of the Ministers that his Majesty would return forthwith to Vienna, the Emperor says, "The city of Vienna has of late deserted so fearfully from the loyalty which it has always manifested towards me and my ancestors, that I felt compelled to quit it for a season; nor do I intend to return thither till such time as I shall be persuaded that it has returned to its former allegiance." The Emperor says, in conclusion, "That he feels persuaded that the Ministers will continue to transact all business which may be called for by the state of the empire or the welfare of the Throne; and that his Majesty's temporary change of residence to another part of his dominions can by no means be permitted to interrupt the regular course of business."

The numerous addresses that have been presented from almost every part of his Majesty's dominions speak in terms of the highest indignation of the excesses which took place in the capital on the 15th of May. Nearly all of them entreated his Majesty to transfer his capital and the National Diet from Vienna to some other city.

At Innsbruck, the residence of the Imperial Family had created great animation. On the evening of the 22nd the mountains round Innsbruck were lighted up with bonfires as far as the eye could reach. The next morning a hundred Tyrolese peasants, in full costume, armed with rifles, marched in from the country, and offered themselves as a body guard to the Emperor, and they take the guards at the Government House, instead of the burgher guard.

The late Viceroy of Lombardy and the Archduke John are with the Emperor; the well-known and highly-esteemed character of the Archduke gives rise to the opinion that he will be sent to Vienna to mediate in the present crisis.

At Prague, the capital of Bohemia, the National Committee has constituted itself into a Provisional Government, independent of the Cabinet of Vienna.

## PRUSSIA.

The National Assembly have yet only entered upon preliminary business, such as the verification of the elections.

Berlin is tranquil, though much suppressed dissatisfaction exists among the middle and the humbler classes, at what they conceived to be a reactionary disposition in the Government. M. Mild, of Breslau, had been elected President of the Assembly.

## DENMARK AND HOLSTEIN.

Matters are about to assume a pacific turn, owing to the diplomatic negotiations going on for some time past. The Prussian troops have already withdrawn from Jutland.

The following is understood to be the proposed basis of the peace between the Confederation and Denmark:—The German forces will retire across the Elbe; the province of Schleswig will remain neutral; Rendsburg to become a fortress of the Confederation; Schleswig to be finally decided, like the province of Pomerania, according to the preponderance of race—the Danish and German populations to be separated, the German portion to become part of the Confederation, the Danish to revert to the Danish Crown.

## SWITZERLAND.

M. Ochsenbein has publicly expressed his regret, in the Swiss Diet, at the deplorable enormities laid to the charge of his fellow-countrymen in Naples.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices to the 1st of April mention that Sir H. Smith had found it necessary to issue a manifesto, addressed to the emigrant colonists in the territory beyond the Orange river, warning them against the criminal designs of some interested persons, and expressing his determination to maintain, by arms if necessary, the British sovereignty, and carry out the proclamations that have been already issued.

The 25th of March was observed as a day of thanksgiving throughout the colony for the restoration of peace.

## EGYPT.

Advices to the 22d of May have been received from Alexandria. Mehemet Ali continues in a very precarious state of health.

Ibrahim Pacha had returned to Cairo from the Delta; his agents are at present engaged in making forcible levies for an increase in the army, and at the same time all those men that can possibly be spared were sent to work at the barrage of the Nile, or made to dig canals. The country people fly from the villages to avoid the Government agents, and many of them go into Syria; and the crops are allowed to waste in the fields for the want of hands to take them in.

Ibrahim Pacha seems intent upon exercising military rule in Alexandria. The fortifications are being mounted with guns with all despatch, the gates of the town are regularly closed at the firing of the evening gun, and all those

walking the streets at night without lanterns are taken up by the patrol and lodged in the guard-house.

An Austrian steamer left on the 22d of Trieste direct, with Indian despatches and passengers, and henceforward there is to be a regular monthly departure or Trieste, after the arrival of the Bombay mail.

## UNITED STATES.

Advices to the 17th ult. have been received during the week by the steam-ship *Britannia*, bringing on freight £3000 in specie.

No political matter of particular interest has occurred since the last mail. A bill has passed the United States House of Representatives, admitting the territory of Wisconsin into the Federal Union. It now lies before the Senate for their adoption. The debate on the Government bill, authorising armed intervention in Yucatan, yet continues. Mr. Calhoun is a vigorous opponent of the measure, and goes for the principle of non-interference. No vote has been come to upon the matter as yet.

The steamer *Cambria* reached New York on the 14th, with accounts from this side to the 29th of April, conveying the result of the Parisian elections, with the ascendancy gained by the Moderate party. A slightly increased confidence has been the result, which has been further fostered by the more tangible fact of some houses in Paris and Havre, who refused accepting bills drawn upon them, when they were presented, having since paid them on arriving at maturity.

A New York paper gives the following bright picture of American manufactures:—

"Cotton manufactures at Rochester appear to be in a very prosperous condition, and no difficulty is experienced in finding a ready market for the goods. The two factories at Rochester have, within the month, sold 116,000 yards of sheetings, and several bales have also been sold at other establishments. Many of them are sent west, and some to Canada. The goods from these factories are the best to be found in any market, and we understand that orders are being received faster than the goods can be manufactured."

## MEXICO.

According to our advices this week, the United States commissioners bearing the Mexican treaty had arrived at the city of Mexico, and were busying themselves with the preparation of an imposing escort to conduct them in safety to Queretaro, where the fine appearance of the troops, in regard to clothes and equipment, was looked to as likely to produce a grand impression.

A quorum of Congress had not then been formed, and so desperate at one time was thought the chance of bringing one together, that the President had determined to exclude the states of New Mexico, Chihuahua, and Yucatan, in estimating the representation, so that a small number may constitute a quorum. Subsequent events led him to believe that a quorum could be obtained, and the President re-considered his determination.

The clergy of Mexico, fearing the inability of Pena y Pena to raise the forced loan of 150,000 *dols.* to 200,000 *dols.* in Queretaro, for the purpose of assembling Congress and supporting the Government, had resolved upon lending the money from the funds of the Church.

General Scott and suite embarked for the United States on the 3rd ult.

New revolutionary movements appear to be breaking out at San Luis Potosi.

On the night of the 11th of April the insurgents, under Tricomés, attempted to surprise the fortress of Guadalupe, but were repulsed; on which Tricomés left to unite with Bustamante's division, at Dolores Hidalgo. The insurrection created much alarm, and was followed by similar outbreaks at Cerro Gordo. On the 9th a party from Dolores de la Fuente attacked a band of revolutioners near Terra Nueva, in San Luis, killed eight or nine of them, wounded several, and took 19 prisoners.

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

A truly deplorable picture is presented by this week's mail of the extremities of the white population in Yucatan have been brought to by the Indians. The Indians have succeeded in getting possession of Bacalar, a town in the south-east of Yucatan. They entered the city by way of the mountains, a part that was not fortified, and where no fears were entertained of their approach. On gaining admittance they commenced setting fire to all buildings, public and private, and soon laid the entire city in ruins. The men of the town, to the number of four to five hundred, retired to the forts. The women and children with hardly any clothing, and no money or food, are flying in all directions—some to the bush, some to the river, and many to the neighbouring territories.

Her Majesty's superintendent at Belize has despatched two vessels, the *Eliza* and *Honda*, to bring away any who might wish to avail themselves of the opportunity.

## WEST INDIES.

**ST. DOMINGO.**—Accounts from this island state that the people throughout the island were arming themselves against the Government. An army was collecting at Marigonne, which was to join another army of insurgents numbering 2000 men, from Jacmel, then near Marigonne. After the junction it was their purpose immediately to attack the Government troops. The people appeared to be very much exasperated against the President.

On the day succeeding the departure of the packet from Marigonne, the weather being calm, and being some forty miles distant from Port-au-Prince, during the whole day a firing of heavy guns was heard in that direction, as if the two armies were engaged in battle near Port-au-Prince.

## INDIA.

Advices in anticipation of the overland mail have been received this week. The dates of the latest advices by this arrival are, Calcutta, April the 19th; Delhi, April 21st; Bombay, May 1st; Alexandria, May 22nd; and Malta, May 26th.

The news by this arrival is devoid of political interest. Perfect tranquillity reigned throughout the British settlements and the native dominions. No symptoms of disaffection manifested themselves in any part of our possessions; and, in the absence of exciting news at home, the attention of the Indian public was entirely absorbed by the events which have recently occurred in Europe.

From Bombay we learn that the new Governor of that Presidency, Lord Falkland, had arrived, and that Mr. Clerk had resigned the Government into his Lordship's hands, and was to leave Bombay for Europe shortly after the departure of the mail.

Sir Henry Pottinger had arrived at Madras, and assumed the reins of Government in that Presidency.

The intelligence from Calcutta refers almost exclusively to the Union Bank. The last occurrence connected with that unfortunate concern was an attempt made by a wealthy native shareholder to shift his responsibility to other shoulders. Little had as yet been done towards a settlement of the affairs of the Bank.

With respect to the dominions of the Rajah of Sattara, it is much doubted whether they will be annexed to the British possessions or not. The late Rajah it seems asserted on his death-bed the right of nominating his successor, and chose a relation of the Royal line as the new Rajah. This proceeding had not met with the sanction of the British Government, the young Prince had not been proclaimed, and in the meantime the old Ministers continued to carry on the Government. The affairs of the Nizam are in their normal state of confusion, and no interruption had taken place in the cordial hatred which exists between that Prince and his Prime Minister.

The campaign in Goomsoor had ended in the complete submission of the hill chiefs; the friends of Chokra Bissye had forsaken him, and it was reported that he had given himself up to Colonel Ouseley.

The warm season had set in all over India, and the heat was represented, in several places, as terrific. This rise in the temperature had not, however, been attended with any increase of mortality.

## CHARTIST DEMONSTRATIONS.

On Monday evening a body of some hundreds of men marched in a sort of irregular procession from the eastern to the western parts of the metropolis; but having been prevented holding a meeting at Charing-cross by the police, they dispersed without any breach of the peace. They were said to be Chartists and Repealers, and that their object was a demonstration of sympathy with John Mitchell, who was last week transported from Dublin. Their intentions were, however, very imperfectly known to the public at large, and most probably to themselves.

On Wednesday evening a similar gathering, having however more of the rabble in its element, took place on Clerkenwell-green; but owing to the admirable arrangements of the police they were quietly dispersed.

In Manchester, Stockport, Leeds, Bradford, Oldham, and other towns in the manufacturing districts, there were similarly abortive attempts at disturbance during the week; but nothing worth particular notice occurred.

**ILLEGAL PROCESSIONS.**—The following notice has been issued by the police authorities:—"CAUTION.—Whereas meetings have recently been held of large numbers of persons in different places in and near the metropolis; and whereas on Monday night last (the 29th instant) persons who had been present at several of such meetings afterwards assembled together and walked in large numbers in procession through some of the principal streets of the metropolis, under circumstances calculated to excite terror and alarm; and whereas information has been received that such persons have declared through the streets of the metropolis; and proceeding in the same manner through the streets of the metropolis; and whereas the peaceable subjects of her Majesty are thereby alarmed, and the public peace is thereby endangered: Notice is hereby given, that such assemblies and processions are illegal, and will not be allowed; and all well-disposed persons are hereby cautioned to abstain from attending, being present at, joining, or taking any part in such assemblies or processions. And notices are further given, that all necessary measures will be adopted to prevent such processions taking place, and effectually to protect the public peace, and to suppress any attempt at the disturbance thereof. C. ROWAN, R. MAYNE, Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis.—Tuesday, May 30, 1848, Metropolitan Police-office, Whitehall-place."

**SUPPRESSION OF GAMING AT THE FORTHCOMING ASCOT RACES.**—The most stringent regulations have been adopted by the stewards to prevent gambling of any description during the forthcoming races at Ascot. With reference to the seating booths, the stewards have determined that "no gaming tables of any description will be permitted in or at the back of any booth. Any person departing from this rule will not be allowed to erect a stand or booth at any future time on Ascot-heath." With respect also to the letting of the ground for stabling, the stewards have resolved that "no gaming tables of any description will be permitted on any ground taken for stables, or in the tents that are permitted to be erected by the side of the stables." Throwing at snuff-boxes has also thus been interdicted by order of the stewards:—"Any person cutting holes in the turf for the sticks on which the snuff-boxes, &c., are placed, will be prosecuted."

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Saturday last, the Cabinet Ministers gave grand entertainments, at their respective residences, in honour of the Queen's birth-day.

The Marquis of Lansdowne was prevented giving his customary entertainment in celebration of her Majesty's birth-day on Saturday last, owing to the lamented decease of his nephew Viscount Stavordale.

In consequence of the lamented death of the Princess Sophia Matilda, the military *éte*, dinner, and ball, at Holderness House are postponed from the 2nd instant, until Wednesday, the 28th instant.

Near the Dardanelles a rich seam of coal has been discovered, which, from its locality, must prove a mine of wealth to its owner.

W. Dudley Ryder, Esq., assistant secretary at Ceylon, is to succeed Arthur Buller, Esq., as Queen's advocate in that colony.

It is said that the greater portion of the lace worn at her Majesty's Drawing-room, on Saturday last, was the produce of Honiton looms.

James Scotland, Esq., is to be Solicitor-general for the island of Antigua.

Colonel Fitzmaurice is ordered by the Admiralty to be supplied at Woolwich with a boat, boiler, and screw, to enable him to carry on certain experiments with a 10-horse power boat engine.

On Saturday evening last, in honour of her Majesty's birth-day, the various club-houses at the west end of the metropolis exhibited very splendid illuminations, and the streets were densely crowded with spectators up to a late hour.

The annual military inspection of the household troops took place on the parade in front of the Horse Guards, in St. James's Park, on Saturday last, in the presence of Prince Albert, the Dukes of Cambridge and Wellington, the Marquis of Anglesey, the Marquis of Londonderry, and a numerous and brilliant staff.

Thursday week having been Ascension day, the Ladies Patronesses of Almack's held the usual ball on Wednesday.

The British residents in Hamburg, including the *élite* of the English merchants, amounting to nearly 100 persons, dined together on the 24th ult., in honour of the Queen's birth-day. Colonel Hodges presided.

The sum required to be voted by the House of Commons for superannuation and retired allowances, &c., for the current year, as appears from a Parliamentary document just issued, will be £176,458, being a decrease of £10,891 on the preceding year. The vote for 1846-47 was £179,185, and for 1847-48 £187,349.

Demonstrations have been made at Florence, Leghorn, and Pisa against the King of Naples, amidst cries of "Death to the assassin of the people!" "Death to all the Bourbons!"

The appearance of the cholera in the provinces of the Danube, and the deaths of 23 persons at Galatz from this dreadful malady, have been announced in Vienna.

Her Majesty has given a silver claret jug, of a very elegant and tasteful design, to be run for at the next Guernsey races.

The Bishop of Durham has contributed £5 to the Cricket Club of the Mechanics' Institute, Stockton-on-Tees.

Amongst the passengers by the barque *Sir Isaac Newton*, from New York to Hamburg, which lately put in at Cowes for shelter, was the celebrated Scandinavian poet, Harro Harring, who is returning to Denmark after an exile of twenty-seven years.

The sum required to meet the expense of the Commissariat services in the year 1848-49 amounts to £494,433, against £571,309, in 1847-48. Of this sum, £453,786 is required for the effective, and £40,646 for the non-effective service.

The sentence of death on William Tompkins, who was lately convicted for the murder of Maria Eddon in Westminster, has been commuted.

The Bishop of Durham, who has been paying to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners during the whole of his episcopate £11,200 a year, under the act of 1836, has communicated his intention of paying a further voluntary annual sum of £2000 for the remainder of his incumbency in the bishopric, leaving the mode of applying the money to the discretion of the Commissioners.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges £5 for income tax from a party who has not been assessed. The amount has been paid to the receiver-general of taxes.

Mr. Richmond, acting on behalf of the shipowners of the borough of Tynemouth, had an interview, by appointment, on Saturday last, with the President of the Board of Trade.

Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms gave their annual full dress dinner on Saturday evening last, in celebration of the Queen's birthday.

The Rev. Henry Jacobs Michel, Fellow of Queen's College, has been appointed Master of the Grammar School, Shoreham, Surrey.

Messrs. Parker and Ward, Members for Sheffield, have written to the Reform League of that town, stating that they cannot support Mr. Hume's motion for an alteration in the constitution of the House of Commons. Both honourable gentlemen state that they consider the Reform Act of 1832 has not failed in the objects for which it was passed.

The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. John Wilkinson, of Merton College, to the Rectory of Broughton Gifford, Wilts, value £355 per annum.

The following decree was last week carried in the French National Assembly by a majority of 632 to 63, viz. "The entrance of the territory of France and her colonies, interdicted for ever to the elder branch of the Bourbons, by the law of the 10th of April, 1832, is equally interdicted to Louis Philippe and his family."

The electors of the district of Wirsitz, in the province of Posen (Prussia), have chosen the Prince of Prussia to represent them in the Constituent Prussian Assembly.

The Dean and Chapter of Exeter have presented the Rev. G. F. Turner, of Trinity College, to the Vicarage of Colebrooke, Devon, value £200 per annum.

In Vienna, a new police, under the name of "guards of the public safety," have just been organised. They commenced their duties on the 21st ult.

The provisional law on the subject of the press has been lately published in Austria, which puts a stop to the sale of seditious and scurrilous publications vended about the streets. By the same law, trial by jury and open courts are introduced for the first time.

The Bishop of London gave his customary entertainment in celebration of the Queen's birthday on Saturday, at the episcopal palace, Fulham.

It is said that the Government contemplates an immediate application to Parliament for authority to raise a loan for emigration. The amount, it is said, will be at least £500,000, perhaps £1,000,000.

In consequence of the death of her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia, the theatres were closed on Monday evening.

The "Polish Ball" at Willis's Rooms on Monday night was one of the most brilliant and crowded of the fashionable *réunions* of the season.

On the conclusion of the proceedings against John Mitchell in Dublin on Saturday evening, his counsel, Mr. Holmes, made a declaration of political faith, reiterating on his own behalf all he had said on behalf of Mr. Mitchell, whose opinions he adopted.

It has been officially notified that her Majesty does not require that the Officers of the Fleet or Marines should wear any other mourning, on the present melancholy occasion of the death of her Royal Highness Princess Sophia, than a black crêpe round the left arm, with their uniforms.

We understand that Count Pompeo Troili, Guardia Nobile of his Holiness Pius IX., will shortly lead to the hymenal altar Miss Maria Hoare, the beautiful daughter of Captain Richard Hoare, R.N., and niece to Sir Hugh R. Hoare, Bart.

The following coincidences will make the past month remarkable in the annals of this revolutionary era:—The attack on the National Assembly of France was made on the 15th of May; the revolution in Vienna was accomplished on the 15th of May; and the insurrection at Naples took place on the 15th of May.

An individual named Anel, who was wounded on the 27th of April, in defending a barricade at Rouen, and who died last week of his wounds, was found to have been a felon, who had been convicted five times of robbery.

The King of Prussia gave a magnificent banquet on the 24th ult., at Berlin, in honour of Queen Victoria's natal day. The Earl of Westmoreland and one hundred and fifty of the principal residents were present on the occasion.

A deputation on the subject of a loan to Irish railways had an interview with Lord John Russell, on Tuesday, at his official residence in Downing-street.

The Nulli Secundus Club gave their annual banquet, at the Clarendon Hotel, on Monday, Colonel Chaplin being president.

The gallery of pictures of the late Sir T. Baring is about to be disposed of by auction, at Messrs. Christie's. The collection is partly composed of the works of the old masters, and partly of those of modern British painters. Among the latter is Wilkie's celebrated picture of "Sheep-washing."

The steamer *Great Western* arrived at New York on the 11th ult., from the Bermudas, in 78 hours. This is the first trip in that new mail line, to be continued once every month.

The Very Reverend E. Ramsay, of St. John's Church, Edinburgh, and Dean of that diocese, has declined to accept the office of Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway (to which he was lately elected by the clergy), on the ground of his increasing years and infirmities.

Col. C. Rowan, Senior Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, will, it is said, shortly receive the honour of knighthood from her Majesty.

Sir Edward Codrington has resigned his appointment in the Royal Household as one of the Grooms in Waiting to the Queen. The increasing years of the gallant admiral is, we believe, the cause of his resignation.

The Marquis of Anglesey completed his 80th year on Wednesday last week, on which occasion a very numerous family circle met at Uxbridge-house, to celebrate the auspicious event.



## THE REVOLUTION IN NAPLES.



REVOLUTION IN NAPLES.—BARRICADE IN THE TOLEDO, JUST BEFORE THE ATTACK, MAY 15, 1848.

We have received from our Correspondents in Naples the annexed Sketches and Narrative of the Insurrection, which we noticed in the late edition of our Journal of last week.

NAPLES, May 15.

We are in the midst of a frightful revolution—a conflict as bloody as any which has occurred during the late European struggles for liberty. Before I attempt to narrate the state of the city, I must give in a few words the causes which immediately led to the dreadful conflict here, still going on from the firing of muskets in Toledo, the principal street of Naples.

When Ferdinand the Second granted the Constitution in January, it was proposed that the people should be represented by a House of Peers and a House of Commons; the King reserving a right to name or approve of fifty members of the former, which, in conjunction with other clauses, virtually gave his Majesty more power than was deemed advisable to concentrate in the Monarch. A large number of Neapolitans, and especially the provinces of Calabria, having little faith in Ferdinand's sincerity, found their suspicions confirmed by his policy with regard to Sicily; more especially when the question of sending troops to Lombardy was mooted, and in fact demanded by the people. The King had not declared war, and there was a degree of indecision in all public acts, which led to mistrust and disappointment. The elections had taken place—the Commons had been returned, but no Peers had been elected by the people; in most instances, the forms requesting the nomination of that body were filled up with a request that the Commons should decide if it were advisable that a house of such a nature should have any voice in the Legislature. On the 15th (this day) the houses were to meet. No Peers had been named up to the 15th; but on the 14th a Proclamation appeared (emanating from the King, since the Ministers had nearly all resigned), nominating fifty members for the House of Peers. Immediately on the publication of this document, the Commons met privately, and agreed to address the National Guard on this encroachment of Royal authority, as it was deemed.

Both houses were to meet and be sworn in on the 15th at the Church of St. Lorenzo, according to a programme of that ceremony, which appeared simultaneously with the nomination of the Peers. The National Guard, numbering 15,000, objected, in conjunction with the Commons, and the result was alike prompt and significant. On the evening of the 14th, about midnight, the National Guard was called to arms, and by six o'clock the following morning barricades were thrown up in Toledo, and other smaller streets. An awful pause hung over the city—it was clear the King must give way, or trust to the fidelity of the royal troops, who were now all called out, and regarding, without interruption, the preparation for a conflict. Early in the morning, I strolled through the city with Mr. C. Martin, to whose pencil we are indebted for the accompanying sketches. The barricades were formed by nine o'clock, composed of furniture, carriages, and every conceivable article of domestic use (after the Paris fashion), with, however, fewer stones, owing to the difficulty of taking up the lava blocks. The most intense excitement prevailed, but there was no shouting. The scene was oppressive and awful! Messages were sent from the royal palace to the National Guard, whilst the troops, concentrated chiefly round the royal dwelling, waited to attack, and the National Guard to receive their advance. Each barricade was guarded, and you saw the red banded cap and glittering bayonet of the civilian soldier peeping above the walls of furniture, ready for action. Those who witnessed this scene will never forget its terrible anxiety!

At eleven o'clock, the castle of St. Elmo, which commands the town, fired three signal guns, and then the firing of musketry broke the solemn silence, accompanied with the roar of artillery. The Swiss were attacking the barricade which crossed the street Toledo. The fire was returned; and suddenly every balcony was crowded by National Guards, who fired on the advancing troops. The conflict had commenced with savage earnestness on both sides. As we returned by way of the Royal Palace, we found the large open space crowded with troops, spectators of the scene.

It was a bright hot day; and the platoon firing broke crisply on our ears, mingled with the irregular discharge of the National Guard. A French fleet was quietly anchored in the bay; and the placid beauty of the surrounding scenery seemed to contrast strangely with the tumult of the city.

Those only who have been present in a city during an awful domestic conflict like this, can imagine the anxiety and excitement which prevails at such a moment. Groups of lazzaroni were flying to and fro, spreading various reports, and small detachments of cavalry were hurrying in every direction. It was impossible to obtain any correct information as to the success of either conflicting party, whilst the discharge of musketry told the struggle was going on with increasing fury.

Thus, hour after hour rolled on slowly; the principal scene of action still confined to the Toledo, and about the theatre San Carlo. It was four o'clock before the firing had ceased, the Swiss infantry, in conjunction with the Royal guards, having possessed themselves of Toledo at a terrible cost. Of course, there are various reports as to the number—between killed and wounded, all agree there could not be less than 300. It would be still more difficult to estimate the loss on the side of the National Guards, as they fought chiefly from the houses. Some 300 prisoners have fallen into the hands of the Royal forces, and are already on board a war steamer.

It is now eight o'clock, P.M. What a frightful scene do the streets present! The Swiss are entering the houses and murdering the people. I have been assured by an eye-witness that he saw an infant thrown from the balcony. The lazzaroni are crying, "Viva il Re! Viva Ferdinando!" Under my own windows, money is being distributed to the mob, who are invited to repair to Toledo and plunder the houses, directed by the Royal troops, now, I hear, marking each palace from whence the fire proceeded. This permission to rob is an old trick of the Neapolitan Bourbons; the same scene was enacted in 1799. The ignorant



LAZZARONE.—"VIVA IL RE!"

and, no doubt, have been promised the privilege of robbing the middle classes, if they took part with the King and Royal troops.

I hear the troops have fired one or two palaces. The lazzaroni are carrying their stolen goods by my house; they are met by women shouting "Viva il Re!" To-night all is quiet.

Tuesday, 16th.—I hear firing towards Toledo. Many respectable people are flying from the city with small bundles. The middle classes are in the hands of the Royal troops and the lazzaroni.

At twelve o'clock to-day all the National and Civic Guards are ordered to present themselves, and give up their arms. The Swiss occupy Toledo, where several palaces have been burnt; in fact, that part of Naples presents a scene of ruin deplorable to behold. It is said that every palace of Toledo is cleared of furniture by the lazzaroni, some 6000 of whom are now before the King's palace congratulating his Majesty.

Our artist has represented the barricade in the Toledo; and a portrait of one of the lazzaroni, engaged in his work of plunder.

(The continuation of the Neapolitan news will be found at page 353.)

THE FRENCH IN ALGERIA.—In a report just published by Dr. Boudin, and presented by him to the Académie de Médecine, to prove that the French are not likely to get acclimated in Algeria, he states, that in examining the returns of the mortality among the population of France, where the number of old men is considerable, it will be found that the mean gives about 24 deaths per 1000 individuals annually. In Algeria the return is—for the city, 36.4 per 1000 inhabitants. This is the most favourable return of all. In the other chief towns the mortality ranges progressively, up to 66.2 per 1000 at Blidah; and finally, the mortality at El Arouch reaches the enormous amount of 141.4 upon 1000 inhabitants. Facts may be stated in the following manner:—The expenses since occupation of the country by the French amount to £46,000,000 sterling, more than 100,000 men killed, and an annual expense of £4,000,000 sterling; no colonisation; the Arabs refractory to friendly intercourse; the productions of the soil insufficient for the maintenance of the European population; the year's work reduced to 11 months, through disease; the mortality of the military eight times the amount of civilians of the same age in France; the mortality of the civil European population double that of the same class in France, and everywhere exceeding the number of births; and, finally, an increase of the mortality among Europeans in proportion as they make a longer stay in Algeria.

MR. COBDEN AND ITALY.—The following letter from Mr. Cobden is published in the *Italia del Popolo*.—"London, May 9.—I am sorry to see it generally believed in Italy that our Government has taken a hostile attitude towards that country. You may be certain that the English people at least entertain the most cordial sentiments towards Italians, and sympathise with them in their struggle against Austria. The inference drawn from the language of our Minister in Turin is probably exaggerated. He interfered to dissuade the Piedmontese from attacking Austria, just as England interfered to prevent the three Powers from absorbing Cracow, and for the same reason, that England, having been party to organisation or disorganisation of Europe in 1814 and 1815, thought it necessary to protest against any territorial change. The English Government could scarcely do otherwise than protest; but I am certain it will not go beyond this protest, nor give support to Austria against Italian interests. Public opinion in England runs very strong against all intervention in the affairs of foreign countries. And, although our Government rests under the dominion of the aristocracy, the English people have sufficient power to prevent any Minister from rushing into hostilities to preserve the territorial *statu quo* of Europe. Therefore, whatever be the language of the journals, do not allow yourself to be carried away by the idea that English power can be employed against Italian. Our sympathies are with you, and we hope to see you freed from Austrian tyranny, and to behold Italy once more an example to the world of greatness and liberty, science and civilisation.—R. COBDEN."

PUBLIC OFFICES AND DEPARTMENTS.—A return obtained by Mr. Hume, M.P., shows that the actual net increase in the number of appointments, and the amount of salaries in all public offices and departments, since the passing of the Act 4th and 5th Wm. IV., c. 24, is 6863 as regards the number of persons, £184,368 as regards the salaries, and £17,586 as regards the emoluments; 7060 persons at salaries amounting to £260,000, have been added to the establishment of the Post-office within the period of this account, for the purpose of affording increased facilities and accommodation to the public in the receipt and delivery of letters, &c. The account, exclusive of the Post-office, would exhibit a diminution of 197 persons, and about £68,000 per annum in salaries and emoluments.

THE MULREADY EXHIBITION, AT THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The Queen and Prince Albert had intended to visit the exhibition of the Mulready pictures, &c., before the opening on the 5th, but the death of the Princess Sophia occasioned the postponement of the royal visit. The only similar exhibition to the present was one of Wilkie's works, some forty years ago. Twenty-nine of Wilkie's works were then exhibited; but on the present occasion we hear there will be upwards of two hundred pictures, drawings, and sketches, by Mulready.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, PORTUGAL-STREET, LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS.—On Sunday morning last the cause of this most excellent charitable institution was advocated by the Rev. J. W. Hutchin, M.A., from the pulpit of Brunswick Chapel, Upper Berkeley-street. The peculiar claims of the charity, from its purposes, situation, and attainments, upon the compassion and sympathy of the benevolent having been most eloquently dwelt upon by the reverend gentleman, a collection was made at the conclusion to the amount of £40 19s. 4d. From the books of the hospital it appears that the number of patients applying for, and receiving the benefits of the institution, amount in each year to nearly 20,000; and of this number more than three-fourths are received without any letter of recommendation whatever, the condition and circumstances of the poor objects being the only passport looked for.





BOATS OF H. M. S. "PRESIDENT" AND "EURYDICE" ATTACKING AN ARAB STOCKADE, IN THE ANGOSHA RIVER, MOZAMBIQUE.

## BRITISH ATTACK ON ARAB PIRATES, AT MOZAMBIQUE.

We have been favoured, by a Correspondent at Cape Station, with the accompanying Sketch and details of a Skirmish that took place in the River Angosha, Mozambique. The particulars are as follow:—

The *President* (frigate), bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Dacres; *Eurydice*, Captain Anson; and the Portuguese brig of war, *Juan de Castro*, with a small schooner, anchored off the river Angosha, on the 21st of November, and, on the following day, despatched their boats, under the command of Captain Anson, with the brig and schooner, for the purpose of bringing to terms a numerous set of piratical Arabs, numbering about 7000, who had hitherto set all Portuguese authority at defiance, in persisting in carrying on the illegal traffic of slaves, shipping thousands of these wretched beings off to the Brazils.

On the expedition approaching the settlements of these people, they were fired upon from an extensive stockade and mangrove-trees, with round shot and musketry. This was instantly returned from our boats' guns and marines. A warm contest ensued for an hour and a half, when their stockade was annihilated, and the fire from the trees completely silenced—a vast number of the enemy being killed and wounded. The loss on our part was comparatively trifling. The whole affair had a striking effect; it being moonlight, with hardly a breath of wind, and the water like glass.

## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

## TRETHEVEY STONE, CORNWALL.

The granite rocks of Cornwall, it is well known, present, in different places, an appearance so singular, that they have been mistaken for the efforts of human art in its earliest and rudest stage. It is, however, questionable whether the



TRETHEVEY STONE.

group above represented (from a recent Sketch by John Moore West) be one of these very interesting natural curiosities. It is situated about one mile from St. Cleer Church Town, on the road to the Caradoc Mines, on a barrow in a field of the tenement called Trethevey. The pile is of granite, and consists of six upright stones; and covering them, is one large slab in an inclined position. This impost measures 16 feet in length, and 10 feet in breadth, and averages 14 inches in thickness. This upper or covering stone has in it a hole, which is believed to have been used for a flag-pole, or a chain to drag the stone by; but these are merely conjectures.

The several stones of which this pile consists are thought to have been brought some miles from whence they now stand, as there are none of the same kind found near the spot. Our Correspondent states that no tradition exists as to the time of the setting up of the Trethevey Stone, but he considers its name determines it to be a work of the ancient Britons, and its object sepulchral; the term Trevedi (Treveith) signifying, in the British language, the place of the graves. The common belief of the superstitious in the neighbourhood is, that the stone was set up by a giant, and the hole in the covering stone was made by the giant's thumb in lifting it to its present position!

## PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

## CHAPTER V.—THE OLD BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.

LEAVING Smithfield, and the crowded City thoroughfares, we will pass over the bridge, and peep at the old Borough of Southwark. But, before crossing the river, we must glance at the Old London-bridge, covered with houses, that spanned across the Thames about a century ago; and which, with much patching and repairing, had endured the wear and tear of Time, with all the assaults of wind, water, war, and fire, for above six hundred years. Even until within the last quarter of a century, the wheels of the great water-works, first erected by Peter the Dutchman, continued to moan and groan, and splash and dash, just as they had

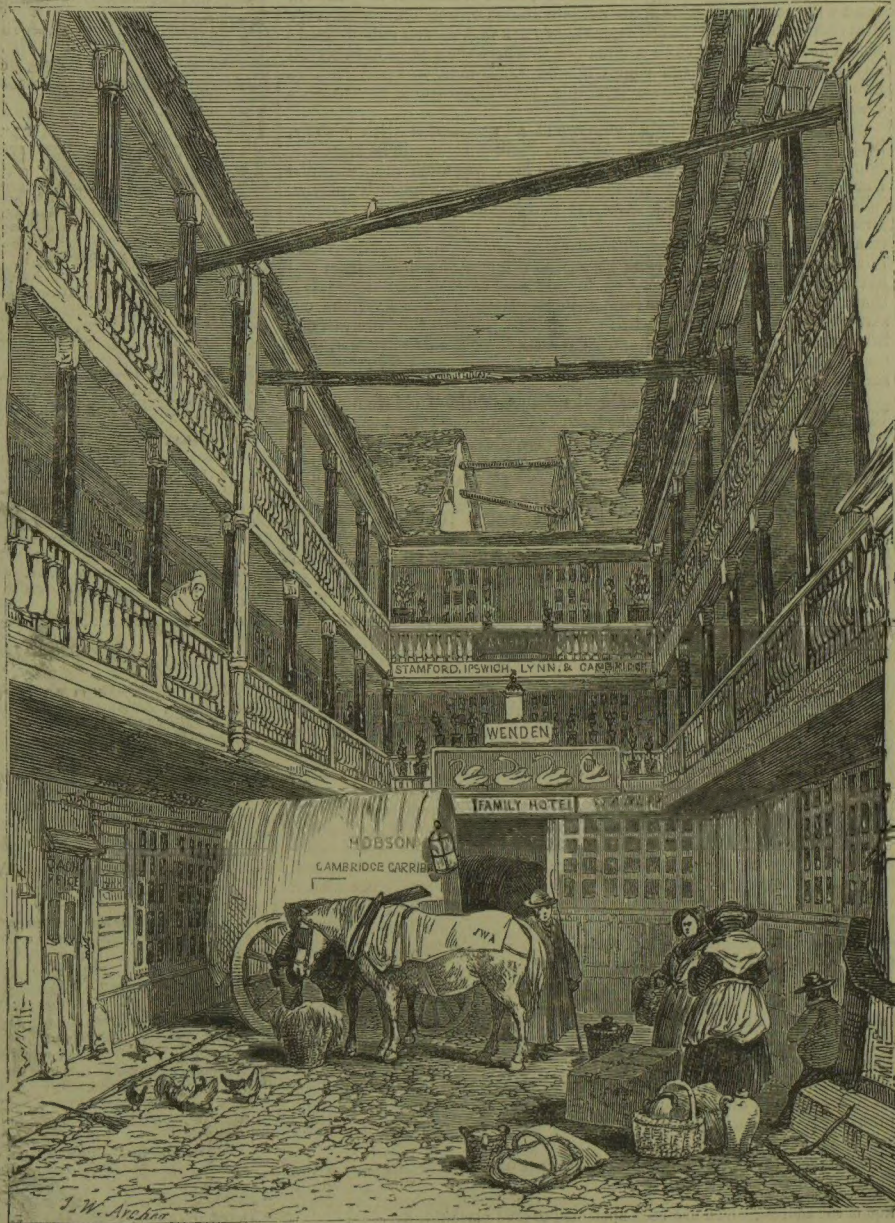
done for between two and three hundred years—those ever-moving water-works seemed like the living spirit of the old bridge; and when they stopped, the ancient fabric, which had so long tottered to its crazy foundations, was soon swept away and numbered amongst the things that have been. Narrow, dark, and dangerous, was the gloomy old street, that, hung between the water and the sky, went stretching across the broad bosom of the Thames. Great darksome arches spanned overhead every way, and if you looked up in the twilight of those past days, you saw grinning above you, and looking down from the battlements, the ghastly and gory heads of murdered men, which were stuck upon spikes, and left to bleach in the sun, wind, rain, and darkness, day after day, and night after night. When you looked down, you still seemed to see them, as if they moved side by side with you, past the windows of the old chapel—underneath the low-browed arches—beside the ancient shops; and ever below went the mad waters, gibbering, and groaning, and hissing; and, in the deep midnight, when the old piers echoed back every footfall, you almost fancied that all those bodiless heads had leaped off the battlements, and, with their gory locks streaming out, were at your heels, halloing and shrieking above and below the bridge, and "mopping and mowing" from every over-hanging gable and grim corbel you hurried under.

When the wind was high, it ever went singing through those old houses and that silent chapel all night long; and the crazy old water-works sent out a thousand strange supernatural sounds; while all the rickety casements chattered again like a thousand teeth that have no power over the bitter blast which sets them in motion. Then, too, the old swing-signs, which the least wind shook, swung and ground upon their rusty hinges, one against the other, and what with the creaking of the signs, the whistling and moaning of the wind, that went booming, with a hollow and unearthly sound under and over the vaulted street, mingled with the rush of the waters, and the cries for help from those beneath, who had run foul against the jutting piers, you wonder how any one could ever get a wink of sleep in those high old houses. That ancient bridge was the only highway into Kent and Surrey, and many a time had it been crossed by the conqueror and the conquered; one day a kingly procession, the next a train of prisoners in chains; now the mob assembled to gaze upon a head on the gate, the to hail the entrance of Royalty. And sometimes, the drawbridge near the central arch was raised, and the poor old Borough of Southwark left to the mercy of the rebels, while the citizens remained safe, with the deep river yawning and rolling through the open pier, which the uplifted drawbridge rendered impassable.

The first object that still strikes the eye when we have passed over into the Borough is the beautiful old church founded by a Saxon maiden called Mary of the Ferry, which in time was corrupted into Mary Overy, and is now called St. Saviour's. No young poet need wish for a finer subject to try his hand on than this beautiful, half-holy old legend of the Ferryman's Daughter, who, day after day, winter and summer, was seen with her quaint, old-fashioned Saxon boat ready to row passengers from the Borough to the City, and back again to the landing-place where the Ferry-house had stood centuries before a bridge united the two shores. Pleasant to her ear must have been the lapping of the waves as they washed her little freehold, and fell with a dreamy murmuring upon her ear, while she sat revolving in her mind how she should begin to build a house for the reception of a few poor and pious sisters, in which they might live in content and comfort, and holy quiet; and when she was no more, there pray for the soul of Mary of the Ferry. And thus was the present St. Saviour's first founded. In this ancient cathedral-like church, Gower, the

contemporary of Chaucer lies buried; his beautiful monument still exists. Our own immortal Shakespere was no doubt a mourner here two hundred years ago, on the last day of December, 1607, when he attended the funeral of his brother Edmund in the forenoon of that day. Perhaps the funeral took place earlier, on account of the merry-making which our forefathers held at the close of the old year, and kept up until the new year had grown far into the day. And this was the cause why Edmund Shakespere was buried in the church "with a forenoon knell of the great bell." Edmund was himself a player, and we can readily conjure up the images of those who witnessed his interment. But were we to dwell upon the solemn memories which float around this hoary pile, we should never get further into the Old Borough in this article. Fletcher is also buried here, and Massenger, not in a gloomy corner amid a mass of misshapen and melancholy graves, as was supposed; he is buried "within the church."

But the spot to which the lover of poetry still directs his steps, is to the Tabard—Chaucer's old inn, still standing on the very spot, if not the identical building itself, from which the father of English poetry set out, when he accompanied his merry Pilgrims to Canterbury. The portion of this old hostelry, still remaining, dates much further back than the period of Charles the Second—a proof that it escaped the terrible fire which raged in Southwark in the year 1676. The very style of the building needs not a second glance to proclaim its antiquity; it is, beyond doubt, the very inn which the old chronicler Stowe mentions by the name of the "Tabard," and which he himself had seen



"THE FOUR SWANS" INN-YARD BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN.



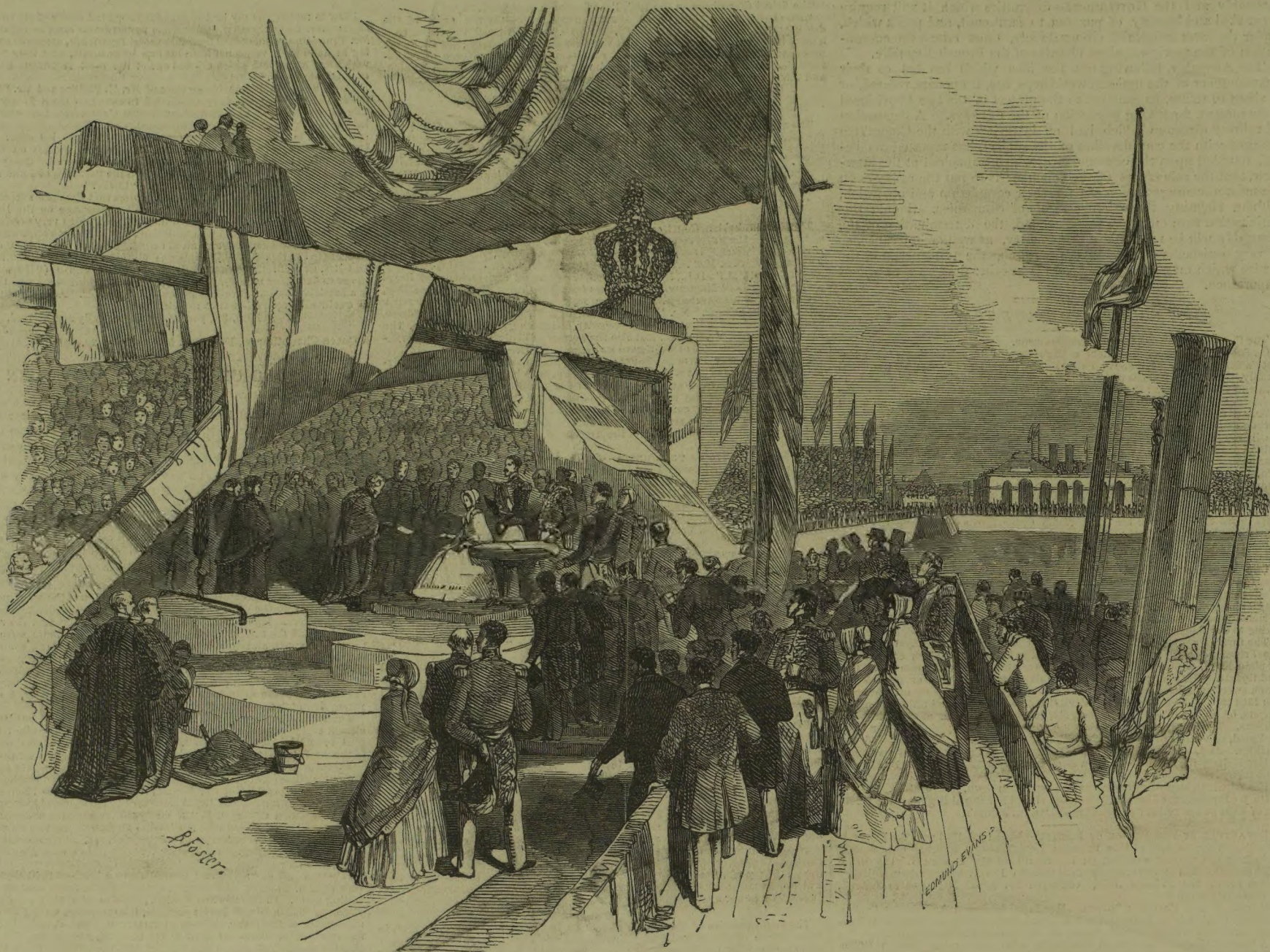
THE unwise hopes held out to the working classes in Paris, immediately after the Revolution of February, have already produced harvest of disappointment to them, and of embarrassment to the Government. M. Louis Blanc promised too much; his colleagues acquiesced too readily in the feasibility of his projects: and the people (that is to say, all who were dependant upon their daily labour for their support) expected so speedily the realisation of a social millenium which these visionary philanthropists had promised them, that the task of governing became one of enormous difficulty and impossible to accomplish to the satisfaction of any party. To support two hundred thousand men in mock work, at the *ateliers nationaux*, at the cost of the tax-paying community, was to alienate the real workers and wealth-producers, without whose aid no Government can maintain itself; while to disband this mighty army of *proletaires*, and inform it that the Revolution which it had wrought was not to be turned to its exclusive account, was to loose a force which might achieve a new Revolution more decisive than the first. Between these difficulties the National Assembly has had to choose. While it deliberated on the course to be pursued, Messrs. Barbès and Blanqui, and, in all probability, Messrs. Ledru-Rollin and Louis Blanc, instigated the people and the Utopians to storm the Chamber. The attempt failed. The principal leaders were taken into custody, and the Assembly gained courage to improve upon the victory of the friends of order. Amid rumours of a new insurrection, and fears that an attempt would be made to set fire to the capital, the Assembly proceeded, on Monday, to the discussion of the labour question. They considered it upon its merits, and without reference to impracticabilities. They decreed that the *ateliers nationaux* should be dissolved; that the workmen of the provinces, who had flocked in great multitudes into Paris, in search of wages at the national cost, should be dispersed, and that piece-work should be substituted for day-work; that all the future undertakings carried on by the State for the benefit of the labouring classes should be carried out by the State, and that the labouring classes have good sense enough to convince themselves that any other course of proceeding was possible, and courage enough to







## OPENING OF THE NEW STEAM BASIN AT PORTSMOUTH.



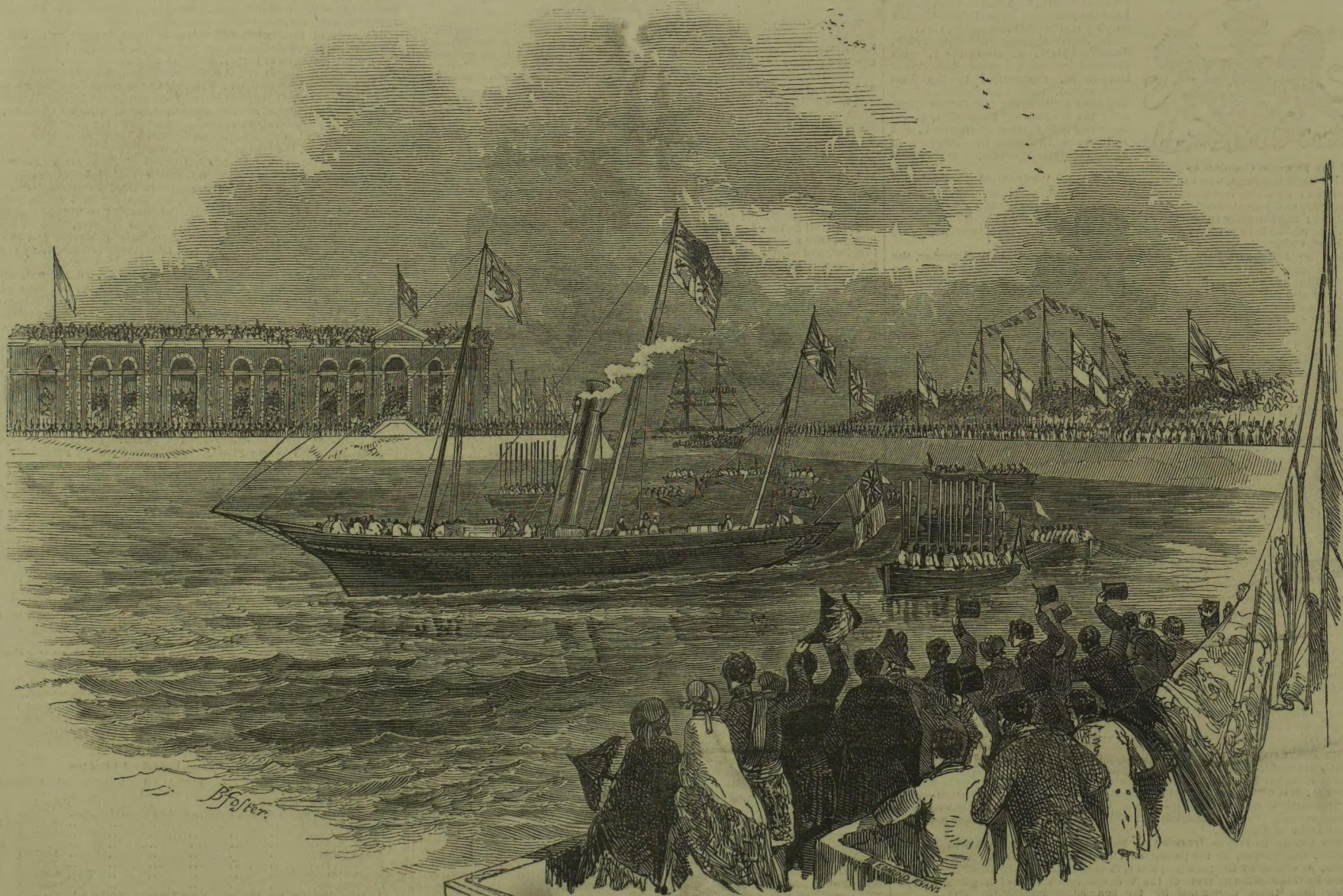
THE MAYOR OF PORTSMOUTH PRESENTING THE ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

Col. Irvine, C.B. Director-General of the Works  
 Capt. James, R.E. Director of Works.  
 Mr. H. Wood .. Clerk of Works.  
 Mr. Peter Holt .. Contractor.  
 There are two inlets on the east side of the Basin, each 300 feet long by 70 wide and 30 feet deep from the coping; these are to enable vessels whose refitments must be completed in a great hurry to be worked upon by the artisans on both sides at once.

Ed. Smith, C.E. .. Superintendent for Contractor.  
 Began .. June 10, 1843.  
 First Stone Laid .. January 13, 1845.  
 Last Stone Laid .. May 25, 1848.

The area of water in the Basin and inlets is  $8\frac{1}{2}$  acres; the Basin alone, 7 acres.  
 In the south-west corner is a large graving dock, 80 feet wide at the entrance, and 305 feet long "over all," with a width of 101 feet between the coping.  
 On the west brink of the Basin is a great factory of handsome architecture, 687 feet long, 48 wide, and 51 high. In the south-west end of this building were feasted the 1600 men after the opening.

On the south wall is a new brass foundry, 90 feet by 110. This has been, for some time, in partial working.  
 The basin is considered capable of accommodating around its sides as many as nine steam-frigates of the first class. Besides the above materials, there have been used in various parts of the whole about 2500 tons of cast iron from Staffordshire. The rough cost of the labour already turned out of hand £400,000.



THE "FAIRY" ENTERING THE NEW BASIN.



## EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



"A SQUALLY DAY."—PAINTED BY T. CRESWICK, A.R.A.

## (FOURTH NOTICE.)

We resume our criticism from page 328.

Mr. O'Neil, like Mr. Frost, has only one picture in the Exhibition, wisely determining to husband his strength for one great effort rather than scatter it over two or three pictures. His subject is "Katherine of Arragon appealing to Henry VIII." "Sir, I beseech you," said the injured Queen, "for all the love that hath been between us, and for the love of God, let me have justice and right: take of me some pity and compassion, for I am a poor woman and a stranger born out of your dominions. I have here no assured friend, much less impartial counsel, and I flee to you as to the head of justice within this realm. Alas! alas! wherein have I offended you?" This is a well selected incident for the purposes of art, and Mr. O'Neil has made the most of it. The grouping of his figures has been managed with great care, and some of the heads are admirably

expressive. The face of the Queen is full of injured majesty and beauty. The King is not so good; but for an artist to have succeeded in his principal figure, as Mr. O'Neil has certainly done, is indeed a great matter.

Mr. Creswick has extended his love for nature, and escaped from the cool sequestered glades where Dryads and Hamadryads haunt, to sea-shore scenes such as the late Mr. Collins loved so much, and painted so truly. In his "Home by the Sands" and his "Squally Day" he has shown an eye exquisitely alive to the varieties of nature; and has, moreover, gladdened his friends and the public, by giving greater variety to his works, and by achieving complete success in the new line he has chosen for his pencil. He must not, however, desert his chequered walks and shady pools; for no one, not Mr. Lee himself, has a finer eye for catching the beauties of landscape nature. In a room hung with pictures by Creswick, one enjoys a perpetual spring throughout the year.

191. "Henrietta Maria, Queen of England, and the Prince of Wales assisting at the Toilet of Mademoiselle Montpensier." C. Landseer. A small clever picture of three figures nicely painted in parts, and with some good character about it. The dresses and decorations of the period are elaborately worked up. We prefer this to Mr. C. Landseer's larger picture, already noticed.

217. "Amalfi." C. Stanfield. A large and noble landscape occupying the centre of the south side of the great room. It is in Mr. Stanfield's best manner, and in the same style as his large landscapes at Bowood. The mariner's compass was invented by a citizen of Amalfi.

223. "Mrs. Charles Lamb." F. Grant. A three-quarter portrait, painted in a manner something between Reynolds and Gainsborough. It is by far the best female portrait in the Exhibition.

229. "An old Cover Hack, the property of R. Heathcote, Esq." E. Landseer. One of those common subjects which no one but Edwin Landseer succeeds in



"CATHERINE OF ARRAGON APPEALING TO HENRY VIII."—PAINTED BY H. N. O'NEIL.



investing with something more than mere portraiture. The general arrangement is extremely tasteful, and the whole picture most wonderful for finish and fidelity.

230. "Portrait of the Lord Justice-General of Scotland." J. Watson Gordon. A fine full-length in Mr. Watson Gordon's bold broad style. Wilkie remarked that Velasquez reminded him of Raeburn (he had seen Raeburn first); and in Raeburn's style it is that Mr. Gordon works.

252. "Chancel of the Collegiate Church of St. Paul at Antwerp." D. Roberts. By far the finest work we remember to have seen from the pencil of Mr. Roberts, who has evidently stripped for a great effort, remembering at every stroke that the picture was a commission from Mr. Vernon, and that it was destined to form a part of the Vernon gift to the British nation. The effect of light is quite wonderful, the details faithful and well felt, and the management of the figures far superior to Steenwyck or any old painter of church interiors.

342. "Miss Forbes of Callendar." T. M. Joy. A clever portrait by an able artist, who works too little for his own fame. Instead of painting bold landscape backgrounds and difficult bits for his brother artists—caring apparently very little who was to own the work—he will, we trust, work for himself hereafter, and send to future exhibitions more than his present contribution—a single portrait. A painter is soon forgotten, unless he manages to keep his name continually before the public.

348. "The Skirts of a Wood." R. Redgrave. In Mr. Creswick's manner, and a most careful transcript from nature.

357. "Portrait of Mrs. Charles Dickens." D. Maclise. A three-quarter portrait in a green velvet dress. The general arrangement is judicious, and the countenance expressive and pleasing.

370. "Mola de Gaeta, from the Appian Way." C. Stanfield. A small picture, and the artist's best work in the present exhibition. Mr. Stanfield has very little imagination, but his eye is always sensibly alive to the varieties of landscape nature. His great merit is that he is always true to the scene and to himself. He is no cold imitator, and while at work is not thinking how Claude, or Cnypp, or Wilson, or Turner would have rendered this or that part, but is solely intent on transferring to canvass what he sees before him with the greatest fidelity and beauty. He feels, and properly too, that he can rely on his own observation, and that to attain original excellence he must think and work for himself.

383. "A Summer Morning." F. R. Lee, R. A., and T. S. Cooper, A.R.A. A oint composition of wonderful truth and beauty. The landscape is, of course, by Lee; the cows, of course, by Cooper. We remember, as many of our readers will no doubt do, a charming picture, the joint production by the late Sir Augustus Calcott and Mr. E. Landseer. It is surprising that our artists do not oftener work together.

395. "A old Woman accused of Witchcraft." W. P. Frith, A. One of Mr. Frith's best works, and altogether an advance on former years. The woman is accused of having bewitched a peasant girl, and the scene is supposed to take place before before a country justice of the reign of King James I. The story is well told, and some of the heads most carefully elaborated. The details, too, are good.

403. "A Random Shot." E. Landseer. A deer dying or dead in the snow from the effects of a random shot. One of her young has followed her for nourishment. The incident is painful—the execution most felicitous. There is a capital effect of light.

404. "St. John the Baptist." W. Etty. A full-length figure, not very well drawn, and rich though dirty in colour.

416. "Highgate Fields during the Great Fire of London in 1666." E. M. Ward. A very clever picture, which we have made arrangements to engrave. We shall therefore abstain, for the present, from making any lengthened account of its incidents and episodes. This thoughtful artist is always full of meaning. He leaves no part of his picture "To be let."

447. "Cains Marius in the Ruins of Carthage." F. Danby. Rather "The Ruins of Carthage—Cains Marius looking on," for the figure is very small, and quite subsidiary. This is a picture of fine imagination.

474. "Prize Fruit grown at Blenheim." G. Lance. In Mr. Lance's best manner. It is in our engraver's hands.

485. "Christ and the Sisters of Bethany." F. Stone. Very unlike Mr. Frank Stone's easily recognised style, and hardly a successful attempt in another and more difficult line. There is, however, a religious air about the picture which is very pleasing.

503. "View from the Slate Quarries on the River Ogweir, North Wales." Lee and Cooper. Another Beaumont and Fletcher affair, and quite as happy as the effort already noticed.

511. "Palmer and Sir Guyon's Approach to the Bower of Bliss." W. D. Kennedy. A long picture—the landscape quite Spenserian—the figures cold and uninteresting. Spenser's own heroes lack the vital warmth of flesh and blood, and Mr. Kennedy has read the poem to such good purpose that he has caught the cold allegorical character of the heroes of the Faery Queen, and all the rich exuberance of the landscape to which the poet succeeds in painting with so rich and mellow and yet so faithful a pencil. Mr. Kennedy, at one time, painted human flesh with all the warmth of Mr. Etty.

## MUSIC.

### ANCIENT CONCERTS.

Earl Howe was the director of the seventh concert on Wednesday night; but his Lordship was summoned from his house, where he was giving the customary dinner to his brother directors, to attend to his duty as a special constable, and was thus absent from the concert, as also Lord Cawdor for the same reason. The agitation of the Chartist, and the death of the Princess Sophia, have seriously affected all places of amusement, and a very thin meeting was the consequence at the Hanover Rooms. There were no novelties in the selection, which comprised short pieces from Handel, Mozart, Purcell, V. Martini, Pergolesi, Guglielmi, S. Bach, C. P. E. Bach, Dr. Boyce, Webbe, Calcott, and Graun. The vocalists were Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Emma Lucombe, Miss A. Williams, Messrs. Barnby, Peck, Lockey, Phillips, and Machin. The return of Miss Lucombe after her studies in Italy and France was the interesting event of the evening. Her voice, always a very beautiful one, has gained in power and flexibility, and her style is more finished. She gave the "Gratias agamus" brilliantly, with Mr. Williams's delicate clarinet obligato. Mr. H. Blagrove's dexterity in executing S. Bach's "Chaconne," with variations, is worthy of mention.

The Duke of Wellington is the director for the eighth and last concert (next Wednesday), as *locum tenens* for the Earl of Westmoreland, now in Berlin.

**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.**—The Symphonies at the sixth Concert were Mozart's n C. No. 1, and Beethoven's in D, No. 2, both written in the early days of these great composers. The overtures were Weber's "Der Freyschütz" and Sterndale Bennett's "Parisina," the latter conducted by Mr. Lucas, in the absence of Mr. Costa, who directed, as usual, the remainder of the programme. There are some fine points in the Parisina overture, but it is written in a difficult key, and had evidently not gone through the ordeal of careful rehearsals. Miss Kate Loder (a very clever pupil of Mrs. Anderson) performed Mendelssohn's first Pianoforte Concerto in G minor with much ability, especially in the last movement, which was encored. Her execution is remarkably clear and brilliant, and her touch excellent. This gifted young *artiste* has already distinguished herself as a composer. Mr. Blagrove played Spohr's Violin Concerto, No. 12, Op. 79, by no means one of the best specimens of composition by that master. It was finely executed by the English violinist. The vocalists were Mme. Dorus Gras, who sang the air "Perche non ho" from "Lucia," and "Non mi dir" from "Don Giovanni" with great effect; and Signor Salvi, who gave "Alma soave" from "Maria di Rohan," and "Una furtiva" from the "Elisir d'Amore," being encored in the former.

**THE MELODISTS.**—Lord Saltoun presided at the meeting, on Tuesday night, of this club, at the Freemasons' Tavern, when the prize of ten guineas for a melody, given by the Duke of Cambridge, was awarded to Mr. Hatton for the first prize, and Mr. Blewitt for the second. There were three candidates. Mr. Lockey sang the songs, accompanied by Sir H. R. Bishop, whose fine glee of "Bold Robin Hood" was capably executed. Thalberg played his "Don Giovanni" fantasia and his "Tarentella;" and Puzzi a solo on the horn, accompanied by Mr. Brinsley Richards. The Duke of Cambridge's absence was owing to the death of the Princess Sophia.

**THE MUSICAL UNION.**—At the fifth meeting, on Tuesday afternoon, the scheme comprised Haydn's Quartet in D, No. 63; Beethoven's Quartet in A, No. 5; Beethoven's Duo, Op. 69, for Pianoforte and Violoncello; and two Pianoforte Solos, executed by M. Charles Hallé, the one composed by Stephen Heller, and the other by himself. He played in the most exquisite style, Piatti seconding him in the duo. Hermann, Deloffre, and Hill were the other ex-cantants.

**MISS DOLBY AND MR. LINDSAY SLOPER'S MORNING CONCERT.**—An excellent programme was provided on Tuesday morning, at the Hanover-square Rooms, which were crowded to excess by the friends and admirers of this popular and esteemed vocalist and very clever pianist. The first part was confined solely to the works of the late Mendelssohn, opening with his "St. Paul" overture, and followed by an Anthem, "Why, O Lord," composed to Dr. Broadley's version of the 13th Psalm. It is a fine work, and was well executed, Miss Dolby singing the principal solo, the chorus being chiefly composed of the pupils of the Royal Academy of Music. The Serenade and "Allegro gioioso," Op. 44, executed by Mr. Lindsay Sloper in brilliant style; two duets nicely sung by the Misses Pyne; the song, "By Celis's arbour," given by Mr. Lockey, the "Oh rest in the Lord," from the "Eljah," sung by Miss Dolby; and two unaccompanied Quartets, sung by Miss Wallace, Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Seguin, completed the Mendelssohnian gleanings—a graceful tribute to the memory of that celebrated composer. Bach's Concerto in D minor, for three pianofortes and orchestra, was capably played by C. Hallé, Benedict, and Lindsay Sloper. The second part of the scheme was miscellaneous: Blagrove playing a violin solo; the Distin family, a quartet on the Sax-horns; Mr. Sloper, his own "Napolitaine;" and Madame Thillon and Signor Marras being added to the list of singers we have named above. There was an effective band, led by Mr. Willy, Mr. C. Lucas and Benedict officiating as conductors.

**MRS. ANDERSON'S ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT.**—The directors of the Royal Italian Opera having given permission to their *artistes* to sing at Mrs. Anderson's Concert, she was enabled to present a highly attractive scheme, and the Hanover Rooms were crowded with rank and fashion. There was an effective orchestra, conducted by Costa, opening with Weber's "Oberon" overture. Sainton performed his "Lucrezia Borgia" violin fantasia in brilliant style, and Piatti played a violoncello solo excellently. The Distin family on the Sax-horns completed the instrumental treat. Mrs. Anderson executed in superb style Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in E flat; and with M. Sainton, n Dohler's, "Taran-

tella" for piano and violin, displayed first-rate mechanism. As regards the vocal gleanings, Mario was encored in an air, and Mdle. Albani in "Non più mesta." Mme. Viardot, in addition to her powerful vocalisation in Zingarelli's "Omra adorata," sang some Spanish airs with Mdle. de Mendi most charmingly. Grisi, Mdme. Castellani, Mme. Dorus Gras, and Miss Bassano, Signor R. Costa, and Signor Tamburini, sang divers pieces in this admirable concert.

**MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE.**—The third morning concert at the Royal Italian Opera-house, Covent-garden, was given on Friday morning, a notice of which will appear in our next publication, as also of the performance of Haydn's "Creation" at Exeter Hall, on the same evening, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, Miss Lucombe, Sims Reeves, and Phillips being the vocalists. On Saturday (this morning) the concert of the pupils of the Royal Academy of Music will take place. On Monday morning will be the public rehearsal of the eighth and last Ancient Concert, which will take place on Wednesday evening. Signor Brizzi gives his annual morning concert on Monday, and in the evening Mr. Noble will have his concert at the Hanover-square Rooms, and Mr. H. Wyld at Exeter Hall. The London Sacred Harmonic Society, on Friday next, will give Haydn's "Creation," in aid of the funds of the Early Closing Association. M. Vivier, the famed horn-player, whose performances in Germany, Russia, Belgium, and France have created such a sensation, has arrived in London. The musical accounts from Italy, France, and Germany continue to be deplorable. In Paris the only attraction is at the Opéra Comique, with Auber's "Haydée," in which Roger is so great, both as an actor and singer.

**ANNUAL CONCERT OF MR. AND MRS. W. H. SEGGIN.**—These excellent vocalists gave an interesting programme on Tuesday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms, singing Mozart's duo, "Crudel, perche," very successfully. Madame Dorus Gras gave "Va dit-elle," from Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable;" and Madame F. Laflache Halliwell's song of the "Gravedigger." Miss Dolby, Miss Duval, Miss Birch, the Misses Williams, the Misses Pyne, Mr. Reeves, and Mr. John Parry were also included in the selections; and the instrumental attraction was great—the performances of Charles Hallé; Holmes; his pupils, Noble, Sutton, and Haydon, as pianists; Giulio Regondi, concertina; Balsir Chatterton, harp; and the Distin Family, Sax-horns.

**MR. JULIAN ADAMS.**—The pianoforte music performed by this Professor at his first Chamber Concert, given in Willis's Rooms, was judiciously selected. He was supported by Richardson, Sonnenberg, Jarrett, Winterbottom, G. Regondi, and the Collins family, in the instrumental department; and Madame Lozano, Miss Miran, and the Misses Collins, as vocalists. Mr. T. Baker was the Conductor.

**THE GERMANIC SOCIETY.**—A German band from Berlin, conducted by Herr Lenschen, has arrived in this country, with M. Gorla, a pianist, to give concerts. There is nothing in the order of talent evinced by this *troupe* to entitle it to much consideration, and it has arrived at a period when the pressure on the home market is so severe, that our own profession has enormous difficulty to sustain itself.

**EXETER HALL.**—The Concert given on Wednesday night, under the direction of Mr. John Hullah, exhibited the advantage of continuous training, for the choral singing of the classes is decidedly improving. Part the first was confined to Handel's "Acis and Galatea." Mr. Sims Reeves was encored rapturously in the airs "Love in her Eyes," and "Love sounds the alarm;" as also Mr. Whitworth in "O ruddier than the cherry." The part song, by Mendelssohn, "O hills," was also demanded a second time; and the "Adelaide" of Beethoven was most fervently given twice by Mr. Reeves, whose popularity is unbounded; at the present moment. Charles Hallé played some of Mendelssohn's songs without words, with truly practical feeling. The first Walpurgis Night terminated the scheme, the solos sung by Miss Duval, Mr. Benson, and Mr. W. H. Seguin. These Concerts are very praiseworthy, as exhibiting a sound musical purpose.

## THE THEATRES.

### HER MAJESTY'S.

Mdile. Lind was to have performed *Lucia* for the second time, on Saturday night, but, owing to her indisposition, the opera of "Linda" was substituted, which enables us to pay a tribute to the fine acting and singing of Coletti in the part of the bereaved father. Antonio may rank with the finest impersonations of this admirable baritone.

On Tuesday night Mdile. Lind, recovered from her indisposition, repeated her performance of *Lucia*, the house being brilliantly attended. From first to last she was received with continued acclamations. There are few parts in the lyric *répertoire* better adapted to develop the powers of Mdile. Lind than that of the heroine in Sir Walter Scott's intensely interesting romance. *Lucia* is gentle, winning, and sentimental; and the Italian librettist has skillfully retained the attributes of the character in his poem. The presentment of a horrible future is depicted in the opening recitative. Mdile. Lind seems imbued with the feelings of *Lucia* in her first entrance—a gentle melancholy prevails, and she shrinks instinctively from the proposition of *Edgar* to address her brother for his consent to the union. Her soothing of the wild passions of *Edgar* against her race was administered with great delicacy. In what is designated the "display of *fiorture*" there is nothing novel in the first act introduced by Mdile. Lind; but her embroideries are in good taste, and appropriate. She is in truth, it may be remarked, a highly conscientious *artiste*; and a composer's inspirations in her hands, as well as his intentions, are equally respected.

The duet with *Enrico* in the second act is characterised by a striking point in the perusal of the letter announcing the falsity of her lover twice over, before she can believe the evidence of her senses. The by-play during the signing of the contract is skillfully enacted; but the grand effort of Mdile. Lind is in the scene of insanity. Herein the artifice of art is carried to the most finished limits, and she seems "terribly in earnest." Her *adagio* singing, as in the "Sonnambula," is displayed in the most exquisite light, and one or two of her ornaments possessed the claim to decided originality. In Mdile. Lind's musical execution, her most splendid touches are those achieved in the upper octave; and she is naturally tempted to dwell upon, and at times to force these high notes too continuously, the ear of the eager listener not being sufficiently relieved by contrast. Her *Lucia* is a very fine conception, displaying in an eminent degree the highest intellectual qualifications, as well as exquisite vocal excellencies.

The *Enrico* of Coletti is superbly rendered; but the proud spirit of *Edgar*, his impetuosity, and his final despair, exact a rare combination of histrionic as well as musical powers; and the sympathetic but weak organ of Gardoni cannot realise what is anticipated by the imagination.

For the extra night on Thursday, "Lucia" was given for the third time. The house was fully and fashionably attended, and Mdile. Lind's performance was received with the greatest applause, she being recalled at the end of each act.

Donizetti's "Don Pasquale" is to be revived, in which Mdme. Taglioli will appear with Lablache. We learn that the next part for Mdile. Lind will be either in the "Elisir d'Amore" or in the "Gazza Ladra."

### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Donizetti's "Favorita" was repeated for the second and third times, on Saturday and Tuesday. On the last-mentioned evening it was received with enthusiasm from beginning to end, Mario being encored in the romance in the first act, Grisi called before the curtain at the end of the second act, and Grisi and Mario at the termination of the third and fourth acts. The *divertissement* has been curtailed, but if it were cut out altogether the opera would gain in interest in the earlier acts.

Grisi's *Leonora* is one of her finest creations, fully equal to her *Norma*, *Lucrezia*, or *Semiramide*. In this new part she has proved herself to be in the plenitude of her powers. It may be questioned whether the wonderful richness and roundness of her splendid organ could have been heard to greater advantage than in her scene in the third act, and in the duo in the last act. The music is well adapted for her, requiring, as it does, overwhelming dramatic force. The delicacy, finish, and pathos of her vocalisation in the scene of *Leonora's* reconciliation with *Ferdinando* in the cloisters, affected many of her listeners to tears, Mario seconded her with considerable feeling and energy; he has not the overpowering qualities of Duprez in this part; but his deportment is chivalrous, his acting easy, emphatic, and graceful, and his singing incomparable. He was rather husky on the Tuesday; but on the two previous occasions his cavatina, in the gorgeous convent-scene of Grieve, was full of exquisite sensibility. The excitement produced, indeed, by this last act, with its scenic accessories, the vocal genius of Grisi, the effect of the pealing organ, and the solemn strains of the monks, is, indeed, as unparalleled as it is indescribable.

On Thursday, for the extra night, "Norma" was given with Grisi, Corbali, Salvi, and Marini; and the second and third acts of "La Sonnambula," with Viardot, Corbali, Mario, and Tamburini, were to have followed, but owing to the hoarseness of Mario, the last scene of "La Cenerentola" was substituted, and Mdile. Albani was rapturously encored in "Non più mesta," as usual. Grisi's *Norma* electrified the house, and she was recalled at the end of each act. A call was then raised for Corbali, and after a little delay she was brought on by Grisi, and received an emphatic ovation. The house was crowded to excess. On Tuesday, being the day for the funeral of the Princess Sophia, the theatre will be closed; but there will be a subscription night on Monday.

Cimarosa's "Matrimonio Segreto" will be revived next Thursday, with Grisi, Castellani, and Albani; Mario, Rovere, and Tamburini, in the cast. The novelty of a morning performance of Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro" will be given on Wednesday. We believe we may also add the agreeable information that Mr. Reeves will make his *debut* forthwith in "Lucia," having been engaged at this theatre.

### PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Auber's popular opera of the "Crown Diamonds" has been revived at this theatre, with great success, Mr. Allen having been engaged to resume his original part of *Don Henriquez*. This favourite tenor is always heard to the greatest advantage at this lyric establishment. Madame Thillon's charming impersonation of *La Catarina* has lost nothing of its piquancy and vivacity. Mrs. Weiss, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Barker, and Mr. Bodda were included in the cast, and the operatic company is now strong enough to produce the *répertoire* which first ensured for the Princess's Theatre a great and deserved popularity.

On Monday evening the theatres were closed, upon a very short notice received from the Lord Chamberlain, in consequence of the death of the Princess Sophia.

No novelties have been produced; nor has the business at any of the houses been particularly good, the fine weather causing people to prefer out-of-door recreations to a hot theatre. The return of the Keans, however, to the HAYMARKET, with Lovell's attractive play of "The Wife's Secret," will be sure to prove of advantage to the management. Mr. Gerhard Taylor, the harpist, has

been engaged also for an *entr'acte*; and a new three-act drama, by Mr. T. Parry is announced for this evening, very powerfully cast.

The company of the Théâtre Historique is announced to open on Monday at DRURY-LANE with "Monte Cristo." M. Alexandre Dumas will, it is said, superintend the rehearsals, having arrived in London for that express purpose; and the drama will occupy two successive nights in its performance, as in Paris—a novel and very bold experiment with an English audience. The other pieces announced are "La Reine Margot" and "Les trois Mousquetaires." We believe the stage management is entrusted to M. Bourcault. Some anonymous placards have been circulated, calling upon English authors and actors to resist this innovation of foreigners. This may be all very well, but, considering that the greater part of the pieces that our authors produce and our actors appear in are from the French, we do not altogether see such ground for complaint. The performances of the Théâtre Historique will be looked upon as dramatic curiosities. Those who will pay to see them would not, in all probability, expend the same money anywhere else; and they will make no more difference to the receipts of the other theatres than those of the St. JAMES'S do to the ADELPHI. It is absurd to accuse us of want of national patronage. We only patronise those articles of foreign produce which are superior to our own, for the same reason that we prefer Spanish chestnuts and Portugal grapes to those indigenous with ourselves.

The Newgate school of melodrama occupies the attention of the audiences on the other side of the Thames just at present. "Sixteen-string Jack" and "Dick Turpin" are the attractions at the VICTORIA and SURREY theatres this week.

The two public gardens, VAUXHALL and CREMORNE, opened on Monday evening, and were unusually well attended, the circumstance of the theatres being closed contributing to increase the number of visitors. The order of the Lord Chamberlain that permitted dancing, horsemanship, ballet, and fireworks, on the same evening that it prohibited dramatic performances, was curious enough.

Vauxhall is under the management of Mr. Wardell, who held it last year, conjointly with Mr. Pike. The order of entertainments remain as it has been time out of mind. There is singing, equestrianism, and fireworks, with various bands of music, snappers, and dancing; but some new line may be struck out with advantage. There is a great lack of seats, for those who choose to rest without going into the supper boxes; and there is wanting also some kind of amusement during the concert. Since the days when people believed they were entertained in listening to songs from the orchestra tastes have altogether changed music of the first order; has been so widely diffused and cultivated, even at home, that nothing but the very best will satisfy the public; hence for the groups who are constantly promenading round the walks in preference to standing for so long a time in front of the orchestra, some light games in the fashion of the *Oiseau Bleu*, *Billards Anglais*, *Jeu de Bagues*, and others, constantly going on in the French Vauxhalls and Ranelaghs, might be introduced, not only with advantage to the public, but considerable profit to the proprietor. The view of Constantinople, on the Waterloo ground, is very good: and the fireworks, as usual, most effective.

CREMORNE GARDENS have had a great deal of money laid out upon them since last year; and, in addition to Laurent's band, and Arban for the principal cornet-a-piston, offer many attractions. A balloon, capable of carrying eight persons, has been added to the "stock" of the establishment; and it is placed under the direction of Lieutenant Gale, who distinguished himself in the aerostatic excursions of last year, by descending from an upper to a lower car, by a rope ladder. Aquatic tournaments are announced; and, provided the weather will only hold favourable, a flourishing season may be expected.

THAT deservedly popular actress, Miss Woolgar, has announced her benefit at the Adelphi Theatre, on Monday next.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Modern Antiquary."—"Exchequer," in all probability is derived from the Scaccarium, or table of accounts, which the Government used in former times to facilitate their estimate of the revenue. The "Scaccarium" is described as a quadrangular table, about ten feet long and five broad, with a ledge all round the border, to prevent anything rolling off. It was surrounded by seats for the judges or tellers, a name derived from *tallier*, from whence we have tally. The chequered board, to this day frequently seen at the doors of public-houses, originates in the Scaccarium, and served to denote an office for money-changing. The Chinese still adopt this method of computation, with an instrument which resembles the *abacé* of the Greeks, and the Roman Abacus.

"A. Z. B. Y."—The devices in shields at the head of the games in the Chess-Player's Chronicle are intended to denote the particular opening. We confess they appear to us very enigmatical, and we think a written description would be more to the purpose. For the solution required, see our notice to "Sopracitta."

"P. H. P."—1. The position of the far-famed Indian Problem has been given every month for two or three years upon the wrapper of the Chess Magazine. It would be useless, therefore, for us to reprint it. 2. If you will send the situation of the pieces in No. 187, the solution shall be given next week. 3. Sir Philip Francis.

"J. N." Stonehouse, and others.—We shall resume the publication of original games, many of which have been in type for weeks, whenever the present turbulent and exciting events on the Continent have subsided. You can readily understand that we have been much pressed for space.

"Sopracitta."—On account of the ambiguity as to the position of the Pawns in Enigma No. 316, we reprinted it last week. Look at the latter version. The solution of Enigma No. 305 is—1. B takes Q P—P to Q 3d (best). 2. B to K 4th—P to Q 4th. 3. R to Q B 6th—P takes B. A. R to Q B 5th—Mate.

"E. A. M. M." Mhow, India.—The Problems came safely to hand, and shall have due attention. We are not sure of your initials; in the note they are undecipherable.

"W. L."—The most ingenious of your three Problems will be found among our Enigmas in the present number.

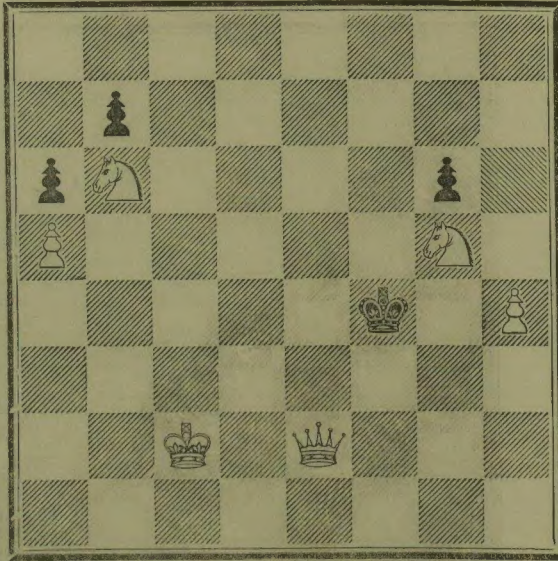
Solutions by "G. A. H.," "C. A. M. K.," "Eva," "E. G. D.," "W. L.," "F. G. R.," "A. Z. B. Y.," "T. R.," "W. L. L. G.," "M. P.," "—," "Carlton Club;" "Spero," are correct.

### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 227.

| WHITE.              | BLACK.              | WHITE.                              | BLACK. |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Q to K R 3d      | K Kt takes Q (best) | 4. K to B 7th (dis. check and mate) |        |
| 2. R to K R 8th     | Q Kt moves (best)   |                                     |        |
| 3. B to Q 5th (dis- | Q takes R           |                                     |        |

### PROBLEM NO. 228.

By H. B. B., Lynn.  
BLACK.



White moving first to checkmate in four moves.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

### No. 320.—By W. L.

| WHITE.       | BLACK.       | WHITE.                | BLACK.                          |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| K at Q R 2d  | K at his 4th | Kt at K Kt 3d         | Ps at K R 4th, K 3d and Q R 6th |
| Q at K B 3d  | Q at K R sq  | Ps at K B 2d and K 3d |                                 |
| B at K R 4th | B at Q R 3d  |                       |                                 |

White to play, and mate in five moves.

### No. 321.—By Mr. W. H. MAYO.

| WHITE.                 | BLACK.                  | WHITE.                   | BLACK.                          |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| K at Q R sq            | K at Q Kt sq            | B at Q R 4th             | Bs at K R 2d and Q 3d           |
| Q at K B 3d            | Ps at K R 7th and K 7th | Ps at K Kt 3d and Q R 2d | Ps at K 3d, Q B 2d, and Q Kt 3d |
| Rs at K B sq and Q 4th |                         |                          |                                 |

White playing first, can mate in five moves.

### No. 322.—By H. J. C. ANDREWS.

| WHITE.               | BLACK.               | WHITE.                                    | BLACK.         |
|----------------------|----------------------|---|----------------|
| K at Q 3d            | K at Q 3d            | Kt at Q sq                                | B at Q B 3d    |
| R at K 5th           | Q at K 2d            | Ps at K B 5th, K 3d, Q B 3d, and Q Kt 4th | Kt at Q Kt 4th |
| Bs at K R 2d and 5th | Rs at Q sq and Q 5th |   | P at K B 3d    |

White to play, and mate in five moves.



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The House of Peers did not sit on Monday, because it was the anniversary of the Restoration.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

**CHELTHAM ELECTION.**—The Chairman of the Cheltenham Election Committee reported that Sir W. Jones was not duly elected, and that he was found guilty of bribery by his agents.

**THE WEST INDIES.**—Lord G. BENTINCK brought up the report of the Sugar and Coffee Committee; and Mr. HUME gave notice that he would submit his West India resolutions for discussion this evening, unless the Government should give him up an early day for that purpose.—Lord J. RUSSELL said that, as the debate on the Navigation Laws would possibly occupy the week, and, as he had promised Mr. Banks to name the first open day for a Committee of Supply, in order to allow of the discussion on the Spanish transactions, he could not give up an earlier day than Thursday week; but he promised to name a day this evening. The noble Lord, in reply to a question, stated that it was not the intention of the Government to propose any alteration in the measure of 1846, either as to the amount or duration of the differential duties.

**SPAIN.**—Mr. H. BAILLIE asked the Foreign Minister why the case of the Spanish Government was omitted upon the papers just laid before Parliament. Statements were in circulation that the Spanish Government had charges against Sir H. Bulwer, but these did not appear in the correspondence.—Lord PALMERSTON briefly answered that he had no such statements.

**IRELAND.**—To questions put by Mr. KEOGH, in reference to the late Irish trials, Lord J. RUSSELL read letters from the Irish Attorney-General and the Lord-Lieutenant, setting forth that the principle adopted was not to set aside jurors on account of their religious opinions, but to set aside all persons who entertained political opinions in accordance with the persons tried. That he considered a proper principle, without which justice would not be done.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved an address of condolence to her Majesty on the decease of the Princess Sophia, to whose virtues and charity he paid a short tribute.

After a short passage of arms between Mr. BRIGGS and Mr. GRATTAN on Irish affairs, Lord J. Russell's motion was agreed to unanimously.

## NAVIGATION LAWS.

On the motion to go into a Committee of the whole House, to consider Mr. Labouchere's resolutions on navigation and regulation of ships and seamen,

Mr. HERRIES moved, as an amendment, "That it is essential to the national interests of this country to maintain the fundamental principle of the existing Navigation Laws, subject to such modifications as may be best calculated to obviate any proved inconvenience to the commerce of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, without danger to our maritime strength."

Mr. LABOUCHERE admitted that the resolution moved by Mr. Herries fairly raised the issue whether we should widely depart from the principle hitherto regarded as the fundamental principle of the Navigation Laws, or whether we should merely make some partial regulations to remove the inconveniences of those laws. He did not deny that he proposed to introduce a great innovation, and to deal largely with a subject of immense magnitude to this country; but he contended the time was come when we should do entirely away with the colonial monopoly, with the restrictions that secure to us the long voyage trade, and with the restrictions that secure to us the European carrying trade. The right hon. gentleman insisted that our naval power would not be impaired by the abolition of the Navigation Laws, and urged the House, with the least possible delay, to come to a decision on the question, advising them to reject Mr. Herries's resolution.

Alderman THOMPSON said he was not interested in this question as a shipowner, and though, as a great employer of ships, he would be largely benefited by the reduction of freights which it was said would follow the repeal of the Navigation Laws, he could not shut his eyes to the ruinous effect of the measure proposed by the Government. The hon. alderman warmly supported Mr. Herries's resolution.

Dr. BOWRING asserted that, as by agitation the public opinion on the Corn Laws had been changed, so it had been changed with regard to the Navigation Laws. The hon. member expressed his approval of the Government plan, with the exception of the power reserved to the Queen in Council to make reprisals on foreign countries that would not meet us on equitable terms.

Mr. BAILLIE examined the question in a two-fold point of view—as it bore on our colonial policy, and as it affected our shipping interests, commercial marine, and consequently our naval power. He was forced to believe that the Government regarded our colonies as costly appendages to the mother-country, and not as elements of her power and greatness; and all the measures they had introduced were calculated to convince the colonists that henceforward they must look for no advantage from England. The hon. Member contended that the repeal of the Navigation Laws would decrease our commercial marine, and separate the colonies from us; and, for the slight advantage of making a trifling reduction in the rate of freights, it would inflict a heavy blow upon the greatness and prosperity of this country.

Mr. WILSON entered into an array of figures to establish that from 1817 to 1823, during the close restriction of our Navigation Laws, our shipping was in a declining condition; whereas, after the changes made by Mr. Huskisson, during the operation of reciprocity treaties, up to the present time, our shipping went on increasing; and he thence argued that experience proved the ability of British shipbuilders and shipowners to compete successfully with foreigners. The hon. Member also contended that Free Trade was the best means of supporting our national defences; and he read letters in support of the assertion made by Mr. Labouchere on a former occasion, that our ships could not obtain freights in consequence of the carelessness of the captains—thence inferring that unrestricted competition with the world would improve the qualities of our vessels and the character of our commanders.

After a few words from Mr. DAUMOND,

Mr. F. SCOTT supported Mr. Herries's resolution.

On the motion of Mr. MOFFATT, the debate was adjourned to Thursday.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

**IRISH POOR-LAW.**—The Earl of LUCAN moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Irish Poor-Law Act, as far as related to the rating of the immediate lessors.—The Marquis of LANDOWNE opposed the motion.—After some discussion, in which Earl FITZWILLIAM, Earl GREY, and other noble Lords took part, their Lordships divided, and the numbers were—

|                            |    |    |    |    |
|----------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| For the motion             | .. | .. | .. | 33 |
| Against it                 | .. | .. | .. | 27 |
| Majority against Ministers | .. | .. | .. | 6  |

On the motion of the Marquis of LANDOWNE, seconded by Lord STANLEY, an address of condolence was agreed upon to her Majesty on the death of her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia.

**PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS BILL.**—On the motion of Lord STANLEY, the report on the Parliamentary Proceedings Bill was brought up and received.—Lord CAMPBELL gave notice that on the third reading of the bill he would divide the House upon it.

The Evicted Destitute Poor (Ireland) Bill was read a second time. Adjourned to Friday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

**MR. MITCHELL'S SENTENCE.**—Mr. E. B. ROOPE: Sir, I have a question to put to the Right Hon. Baronet the Home Secretary. The House, of course, is aware that Mr. Mitchell has been tried, convicted, and sentenced; that he has been treated with harshness greater than that with which the commonest convict is treated, and hurried away from his friends and family. I wish to ask if it is the intention of the Home Secretary, or of her Majesty's Government, to carry out in its full rigour that most disproportionate and unjust sentence? (Murmurs.)—Sir GEORGE GREY: I can say nothing to the hon. gentleman as to the epithets (loud cheers) which accompanied his question. If the hon. gentleman's question means the sentence upon Mr. Mitchell to be executed, I have to inform him that instructions have been given for carrying that sentence into effect. (Cheers.)—Mr. EWART gave notice that on Monday he would present a petition against the revival of the system of transportation to Van Diemen's Land.

**JOURNEYMEN BAKERS.**—Lord R. GROSVENOR moved for a Select Committee to take into consideration the petitions of the master and journeymen bakers, presented to the House on the 3rd of April last. The object of the petitioners was the abolition of night-work, and a diminution of the hours of labour.—Sir DE LACY EVANS seconded the motion.—Sir G. GREY regretted to be obliged to oppose the motion; but he felt convinced it was a matter which could never be reached by legislation.—After some discussion, in which Mr. Stafford, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. Hume, Lord Ingestre, Sir B. Hall, Mr. Gladstone, Lord D. Stuart, and other hon. members took part, the House divided, and the motion was negatived by a majority of 55 to 43.

## ECCLIESIASTICAL COURTS.

Mr. BOUVIER then moved the following resolution:—"That the Ecclesiastical Courts of England and Wales have been the subject of several public inquiries, which have shown them to be totally incapable of fulfilling the important functions they affect to exercise; that these courts have not only to decide questions concerning some of the most important civil rights of the subject, but they exercise a criminal jurisdiction, pretended to be *pro salute animarum*, which touches his property and personal liberty; that the law they administer urgently requires amendment; that their system of procedure is incompatible with the effectual attainment of the ends of justice; that they are not only inefficient but costly; that their continued existence is injurious to the subject, and a scandal to the judicial system of the country." The hon. gentleman said that all the requisite information upon this subject was already in possession of Parliament, and he was, therefore, anxious that the House should, by agreeing to his resolutions, pledge itself to an early remedy.

Sir G. GREY said he did not rise to controvert the arguments of his hon. friend; but the subject was one of considerable difficulty, owing to the formidable opposition to be encountered from the efforts of interested parties out of doors. The subject, however, had not been overlooked by the Government, and he had had several communications with the Attorney-General with respect to it. Indeed, his hon. and learned friend would have been ready to bring in a bill this session if there had been the slightest hope that Parliament could have paid the requisite attention to its details. There was, however, no such hope; and he could not say, therefore, that any bill on the subject would be brought forward during the present session. Although coinciding with the spirit of the resolution of his hon. friend, he could not agree to his motion, thinking, as he did, that it would not be right to have it recorded on the journals of the House, that the continued

existence of these courts was a scandal to the country, unless they were immediately prepared with a bill in accordance with such a resolution. Early in the next session of Parliament, however, Government would bring in a measure respecting these courts. The right hon. baronet concluded by moving the previous question.

Sir R. INGLES thought the hon. gentleman had a right to congratulate himself on the triumph he had achieved—a triumph to be attributed, in his opinion, to that spirit of centralisation which pervaded the whole policy of the Government, and which was now compelling them to take the administration of justice away from every man's door, in order to centralise it in London, to the manifest disadvantage of the country districts, through which the ecclesiastical courts were distributed.

Colonel SIBTHORP called upon the Attorney-General to state if he was now going to bring forward a bill which he had formerly opposed when brought forward by the late Government?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, the former bill embodied the principle of centralisation, and contained some other objectionable principles. The Government did not pledge itself to bring forward a similar measure, nor did it pledge itself to any particular remedy for the evil complained of. It only pledged itself to bring in a bill upon the subject early in the next session of Parliament, after having devoted to it its best consideration.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. Hudson, Mr. W. P. Wood, and Mr. Aglionby took part,

Mr. BOUVIER declined to press his motion to a division, after the intimation of Sir George Grey.

The previous question was then carried without a division.

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AND REVENUE.

Dr. BOWRING then moved a series of resolutions, the object of which was to bring under the supervision of Parliament the expenses of the collection of the revenue—in other words that these expenses should not be stopped out of the gross receipts by the several departments where they were deposited, but that these latter should be returned to Parliament, to be dealt with by its authority alone.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought the plan of the hon. gentleman almost perfect in theory, but quite impracticable, and he therefore hoped the hon. gentleman would not press his motion, or he would be under the necessity of moving the previous question.

After some observations from Colonel SIBTHORP,

Mr. HUME said, the objection he had to the present system of keeping the public accounts was that it was a deception on the public, for when the revenue yielded £51,000,000, the public, without knowing it, were taxed to the extent of £58,000,000.

Sir G. CLERK contended that the present system did exhibit the gross receipts of the revenue, and that the expenses of collection were put down as an item of the expenditure.

After some observations from Mr. V. SMITH,

Dr. BOWRING shortly replied, and admitted that the expenses of collection appeared in the accounts; but what he wanted was, that they should be submitted to Parliament before they were appropriated. He would, after what had fallen from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, content himself with taking the division on the first resolution affirming the principle that Parliament could have no efficient control over the expenditure unless the gross receipts of the revenue were paid into the Exchequer, and properly accounted for.

The House divided, and the numbers were—

|   |    |    |    |    |
|---|----|----|----|----|
| For the previous question   | .. | .. | .. | 54 |
| Against it  | .. | .. | .. | 55 |
| Majority against Ministers  | .. | .. | .. | —1 |
| The House again divided on the resolution, when the numbers were— |    |    |    |    |
| For the resolution  | .. | .. | .. | 56 |
| Against it  | .. | .. | .. | 51 |
| Majority against Ministers  | .. | .. | .. | —5 |

Mr. HUME fixed his motion respecting the West Indian interest for the 22d of June.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.

On the motion for going into committee on this bill, Mr. LAW moved that it be an instruction to the committee to divide the bill into two parts. His object was to preserve the restrictions contained in the act of the 10th of George the Fourth.

Mr. NEWDEGATE strongly opposed the bill, and called the attention of the House to the parties whose names appeared on the back of the bill as its supporters and promoters. He found amongst them the name of Mr. Chisholm Anstey, on whom was conferred by the present Pontiff the Order of St. Gregory. From that circumstance it was easy to infer the object of the bill, and he need only remind the house that the doctrines of St. Gregory were, that no faith should be kept with heretics—no allegiance observed to heretic Princes. This was the same St. Gregory who had deposed Henry the Fourth. He would only add, that the first step taken by every country towards the attainment of its liberty was the banishment of the Jesuits.

Mr. ANSTAY said the patron of the order to which he belonged was St. Gregory VII., while the hon. gentleman was referring to St. Gregory IX., by whom Henry had been expelled.

Mr. NEWDEGATE said it was to St. Gregory VII. that he had alluded as the patron of the order and as having expelled the Pope.

Lord ARUNDEL and SURREY complained of the motion of Mr. Law as being only made for the purpose of obstruction.

Mr. NAPIER had no objection to repeal all the pains and penalties to which the Catholics were subject, but he regarded this as an insidious attempt to repeal the securities given by the Act of 1829, and he should, therefore, support the motion of Mr. Law.

Mr. FAGAN opposed the motion of Mr. Law, expressly because its object was to perpetuate the restrictions of 1829.

Sir R. INGLES was opposed to both parts of the bill, and would do all in his power to defeat it altogether.

Mr. SWEIL referred to Lord Stanley's speech in the year 1829, upon the Catholic question, in order to show the high opinion entertained by his Lordship of the Jesuits of Lancashire.

Mr. H. DAUMOND said he had lived long enough in Catholic countries to know that there was a great difference between the Papist of books and the real live Roman Catholic. He thought the Jesuits a very harmless people, and should, therefore, not object to the repeal of any penalties to which they were exposed.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY supported the amendment.

The House then divided, and the amendment of Mr. Law was carried by a majority of 142 to 129.

The announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheering.

The House then went into Committee, when

Mr. GORING moved that the Chairman do leave the chair.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL thought this was a most ungracious motion after the triumph of the hon. gentleman's side of the House had just achieved.

Some discussion then arose as to the best course to be pursued.

Mr. WALPOLE suggested bringing in a bill which the whole House would assent to, to repeal all obsolete acts imposing pains and penalties on the Catholics. Another bill he might likewise introduce to repeal the securities of the act of 1829, and upon this a discussion ought to be taken on the second reading.

Mr. ANSTAY said the proper course would be to proceed with the present bill up to the portion of it which related to the act of George IV., and then to make a separate bill of that portion.

After some further discussion, Mr. GORING withdrew his motion, and Mr. STAFFORD moved that the Chairman report progress, in order to give Mr. Anstey an opportunity of dividing the bill into two.

After some conversation the House again divided, and the motion for reporting progress was defeated by a majority of 161 to 111.

The Committee then proceeded with the consideration of the clauses until the House adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

## OATHS OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, AND PAYMENT OF ASSESSED TAXES.—

Lord JOHN RUSSELL—I beg to give notice that on Monday next, I shall ask leave of the House to bring in a Bill to alter the form of oaths taken by Members of Parliament on taking their seats in Parliament; and also, that on Friday next I shall move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal so much of the existing laws as makes it necessary to pay the assessed taxes before electors can be registered in cities and boroughs. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear," and cheers.)

## THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

The adjourned debate on this question was resumed by Mr. MOFFATT, who contended that the repeal of the present laws would be of great advantage to the commercial interest of the country.—After a tedious discussion, in which Mr. MILNER GIBSON ably defended the principles of free-trade, the debate was adjourned. The House shortly afterwards adjourned.

On Tuesday afternoon an incident occurred which caused great amusement in the Vice-Chancellor's Court. A fat little man entered and took a seat near the counsel. After some time he started up with much vivacity, and, throwing down his card before the Vice-Chancellor, called out "The Charter, and no surrender!" Considerable laughter was excited by this outburst of political feeling; but the intruder immediately escaped from the Court without any further observations.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ST. MARY'S-STREET, WHITECHAPEL.**—On Tuesday evening, shortly before ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive premises occupied by Messrs. W. J. Browne and Co., importers and manufacturers of chisels, in St. Mary's-street, Whitechapel-road. The premises, which were originally built for a sugar-house, and have only been applied to their present use about four years, are of great extent, covering an area of about 150 feet square, and consisting of seven or eight floors, the total altitude of the building exceeding 100 feet. The fire appears to have originated in the counting-house on the first floor of the building. The reflection of the flames was distinctly seen at Vauxhall and other distant points of the metropolis. Several engines arrived on the spot shortly after the alarm had spread, but any attempt to save the premises being utterly futile, the firemen confined their labours to keeping the school-house opposite and the adjoining premises cool. The roof of the factory fell in shortly before eleven o'clock, and the fire having, by that time, consumed everything of an inflammable nature within the walls, was presently subdued. Messrs. Browne are understood to be only partially insured.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—BENEFICENT DONATION.**—On Saturday last a meeting of the Governors and Committee of Management was held in the board-room of the institution, in Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn. The report for the past year stated that the number of in-patients was 1253, and 17,901 out-patients being a larger number than any preceding year; making a total, since 1840, of 107,250 patients, of whom 5525 were in, and 95,810, including accidents and urgent cases, were admitted freely, without any recommendation whatever. The expenditure for the year was £2493 15s. 8d., the receipts £4447 1s. 10d., being an excess of expenditure of £246 13s. 10d., and outstanding liabilities of about £200. During the past year the permanent fund of the hospital has been augmented by a legacy of £1000 Consols, by the late Miss Ann Colyer, of Farningham, Kent. The funds stand much in need of benevolent aid to meet the hourly increasing demands of the establishment. The wards contain 120 beds, the whole of which are constantly occupied.

**BROMPTON HOSPITAL.**—On Wednesday a special general court of the governors and directors of this charity took place at the board-room, Brompton, his Grace the Duke of Richmond in the chair. The election of three additional assistant physicians resulted in the appointment of Dr. Bowie, Dr. Quain, and Dr. Cotton. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, who laid the foundation stone of the building, examined the various wards and offices of the institution, and expressed himself highly gratified with the different internal arrangements.

**THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.**—The directors of this Company held their annual general court on Wednesday, at the house of the Company, Broad-street, II. A. Aglionby, Esq., M.P., took the chair. The report was read by Mr. Harrington, the secretary. It stated that the agreement which had been entered into with her Majesty's Government, and which received their assent on the 15th October of last year, might be described as consisting of two parts: viz., 1st, An investiture of the rights of the Crown over all the lands that were or might become Crown property, and available for colonisation in the southern province; and, 2ndly, An advance of a certain loan to be applied to colonising purposes, till such time as sufficient funds should be duly realised from the proceeds of those lands. Upon these points they were at present in correspondence with Earl Grey, and trusted it would soon be satisfactorily concluded. In order to the proper adjustment of the complicated disputes which had arisen with regard to the extent and position of the available lands, especially in the settlement of Nelson, they had adopted the measure proposed by the colonists themselves, viz. to select as sole arbitrator, in such cases as might yet require arbitration, the individual whose position and character gave the surest pledge of impartiality and justice, his Excellency Governor Grey, and to place at his disposal the Company's entire landed property, out of which the necessary equitable adjustment might be made. Letters had been received from the founders of the Presbyterian settlement of Otago, which contained very gratifying accounts of the health and contentment of the emigrants. The new settlement of Canterbury, which was brought forward under the auspices of some of the highest and most venerable names that England could boast, had also every prospect of attaining prosperity and wealth. Total receipts, £100,274 19s. 7d.; total expenditure, £70,416 14s. 6d., leaving a balance of £29,858 5s. 8d.—The report was adopted.

**SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.**—The members and friends of this Society assembled in large numbers on Monday morning at their house in John-street, Adelphi, to witness the annual distribution of prizes to the successful candidates, according to the recommendations of the Committee. The Marquis of Northampton, in the absence of Prince Albert, presided. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Scott Russell, who read a short address, wherein the Council congratulated the Society upon its increasing prosperity, both as regards utility and revenue, and the success which had attended its efforts to establish a union between the departments of art and manufacture, which they carried on in a mode similar to that pursued by the School of Design, but going a step beyond that institution, by executing and adapting their materials. They considered the increasing estimation in which the Society was held by the public to be exemplified by the fact that its recent exhibition had been visited by 17,000 persons. During the past year an accession had been made to the Society of several influential members. Mr. Russell then proceeded to announce the prizes and the names of the respective recipients, to whom the Chairman delivered the awards.

**THE BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.**—On Monday evening a meeting of the members and committee of management of this institution (established in July last) was held at the Freemasons' Tavern for general business. Mr. George Bird occupied the chair. The report read by the secretary stated that, notwithstanding the extraordinary depression experienced during the past year (and most especially in the building trade), the committee had already been enabled to invest upwards of £500, and also leaving a balance in the hands of their bankers. The objects of the society are to give relief and grant pensions to decayed members of the various branches of the building trade, their widows and orphans, and to afford temporary relief to workmen in cases of accident, as likewise to establish a separate fund for the erection of an asylum for decayed masters, their wives and widows. Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., has consented to preside at the festival in commemoration of its institution.

**PROVIDENT CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.**—A general meeting of this association was held on Wednesday at the London Tavern, John Abel Smith, Esq., presiding, when one clerk and two widows were elected annuitants. The members and friends of the society assembled in the evening at the same place to celebrate the occasion by a dinner, at which the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, Esq., M.P., President of the Board of Trade, occupied the chair. The *reunion*—owing to the admirable arrangements of the able and indefatigable secretary, Dr. Mullinder, whose services the association has been so fortunate as to secure to itself—was a most agreeable one. From the report the association appears to be progressing in prosperity.

**GENERAL DOMESTIC SERVANTS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.**—The annual meeting of the members and friends of this institution was held on Wednesday in the Queen's Concert-room, Hanover-square, when there were about 1200 persons present. The chair was taken by the Earl of Harrowby, in the absence of Lord Robert Grosvenor, who had been expected to preside. From the report of the committee it appeared that there are 1,157,000 domestic servants in the kingdom, of whom 900,000 are females; and the committee urged upon them the necessity of exercising providence and forethought, and the diligent performance of the duties which they were called upon to fulfil. They urged particular attention to the third clause in their rules, which empowered the committee to grant temporary relief in cases of urgent distress. After much consideration they had determined upon extending the period of relieving members to 50 years of age, on a graduated scale of subscriptions, according to the contingencies of the case. There were now 2176 members of the institution. The receipts since the year 1846 had amounted to £2231 14s. 10d.; and the disbursements to £1831 16s. 11d. They had been enabled during the last year to invest £1000 in stock, which made the amount held by the society £2000.

**THE LONDON LIBRARY.**—On Saturday afternoon last, a numerous meeting of the subscribers of this institution took place at their rooms, No. 12, St. James's-square, the Rev. Mr. Brook in the chair. From the statement of Mr. Cochran, the secretary, it appeared that during the last year, although it had fallen short in comparison with the two previous ones as regarded the number of subscribers, still the income of the society had not suffered in the like proportion. The increase in the number of their volumes was steady, and the circulation during the last year of various descriptions of works had amounted to no less a number than 36,805.

**INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.**—On Tuesday, Mr. Field, the President of the institution, gave a grand *soirée* at the Society's House in Great George-street, Westminster. The company was extremely numerous, and included the majority of the members of the institution, and many visitors of scientific, artistic, and literary eminence; who were favoured with the President's invitation. The drawingrooms and theatre were crowded throughout the evening; and the exhibition of models, &c. novel and attractive. Among them was Mr. Bain's last new Electric Telegraph; Mr. Wells's new Lighthouse, illuminated; a beautiful Model of the Conway tubular Railway-bridge; a new Metal Pipe-making Machine, &c.; some exquisite specimens of Glass-making, as to form and colour, by Pellatt and Co.; a marble throne of Tragedy, sculptured by Mr. Thomas, for a chimney-piece for Sir I. K. Brunel; paintings by Lance; Daguerreotypes by Professor Hignishool, &c. Refreshments were served in profusion; and the company did not separate till midnight.

**FANCY FAIR IN AID OF THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.**—The Fancy Fair in aid of the funds of the German Hospital was opened on Tuesday, at the Royal Bazaar, Knightsbridge, and continued open on Wednesday and Thursday. The Riding-school was tastefully decked out for the occasion with flags and other ornamental matter, and the effect of the whole, with the military bands playing outside, was extremely cheerful. The Fair was given under distinguished patronage, including that of the Queen, and other members of the Royal Family; and amongst the fair shopkeepers on the occasion we observed the Duchess of Norfolk, the Marchioness of Clanricarde, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Marchioness of Westminster, the Countess Chesterfield, Countess of Jersey, Countess of Craven, Countess Grey, Lady Beauvale, Mrs. Milner Gibson, &c. It is understood that the discretionary prices demanded and obtained by the titled dealers for the articles disposed of, were such as would tell considerably in support of the charitable object held out as the inducement to the undertaking. Several German musical composers presented some of their newest compositions to Dr. Freund, in aid of the funds, namely, Leopoldine Blahetka, Born Ferdinand Müller Hauptman, Kreutzer, Kroff, Lindpaintner, Lachner, Lowe, Mühlentfeldt, Nicolai, Reissiger, Schultz, Schumann, R. Schadel, Spohr, Wilhelm, Speyer, Antonia Speyer. These contributed works were sold in the rooms for the benefit of the funds; they are likewise published by Messrs. Wessel and Co., of Regent-street, for the same object.

**ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.**—On Monday the opening match of the season took place, but owing to the want of wind was a tedious affair. The weather, although extremely pleasant for an excursion, was most unfavourable for sailing. There was not enough of the propelling power throughout the match to test the sailing qualities of the yachts, and for the first three hours the surface of the water was as smooth as a well kept bowling-green, the yachts being more indebted to the tide under them than to the wind above for their tardy progress. Eventually the *Daring* was the winner of the first prize, the *Secret* the winner of the second class prize, and the *Frolic* of the third; and the prizes were presented by Lord Alfred Paget with appropriate speeches.

**BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c. FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 27TH.**—The number of births during the above week registered in the metropolis and suburbs amounted to 1472, of which 763 were males, and 709 females. This number exceeds that of the previous week by 105. The total number of deaths during the same week was 979, of which 505 were males and 474 females. This number exceeds that of the preceding week by 10, and the weekly average of the last five springs by 25.





NEW CHURCH OF ST. PAUL AND SCHOOLS, BERMONDSEY.

## ST. PAUL'S DISTRICT CHURCH, BERMONDSEY.

This is the first of the Churches erected by the Committee of the Southwark Fund, commenced in the month of June, 1845, for the purpose of endeavouring to supply the spiritual and educational deficiencies of a most extensive and important district. The crowded neighbourhood embraced by the boroughs of Lambeth and Southwark, comprising a population of 150,000 souls, was found, at that time, to have accommodation in Churches for no more than one in eight persons, and educational provision in schools for no more than one in fifty-four

of its entire population. To meet a destitution so fearful in itself, and so pregnant with every future evil, it was proposed to obtain means for providing additional clergy-schools and churches in Southwark and the contiguous parishes.

St. Paul's is the first of the Churches erected by the Committee. The site was presented by the Governors of Guy's Hospital. It is in the early English pointed style, and consists of a nave and aisles, and an apse, the extent of ground being insufficient to admit of a chancel. The entire length is 72 feet 6 inches; and the width, including the aisles, 43 feet 7 inches: calculated to accommodate upwards of 1200 persons. It is built with Swanage stone, having the quoins, and jambs,

and other dressed portions, of Bath stone. The height of the nave is 47 feet; the height of the tower, including the spire, is 110 feet; and the entire cost, including a very deep foundation of concrete, is 5350*l*. The adjoining schools, in corresponding style, are for boys, and girls, and infants, and there is a residence for a mistress over the infants' school.

As an effective architectural group, the designs of the Church and Schools reflect high credit upon the taste and skill of the architect, Mr. S. S. Teulon. The Church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, with the accustomed ceremony, on Friday last, the 26th ult.

## THE VICTORIA TOWER, GUERNSEY.

The laying of the first stone of the Tower destined to commemorate the gracious visit to this island of her Majesty Queen Victoria and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the 24th August, 1846, and the presentation to the four Infantry Regiments of the Royal Guernsey Militia of the new colours which her Majesty had been pleased to send to them, took place on Saturday last, being the day appointed for the celebration of her Majesty's birth.

"The object of the first ceremony," says the *Guernsey Star*, "was not to enact a pageant, to form a show, or to celebrate a triumph, but to do an act of duty to themselves, to their Queen, and to posterity—an act which should perpetuate the remembrance of a Sovereign's goodness and a people's love. Similar feelings attached to the presentation and reception of the colours. The militia had been represented to her Majesty as wavering in its faith, as lukewarm in its attachment to its Sovereign and her Government. Her Majesty had declared that she knew the men of Guernsey better; and by now confiding to their hands the banners which her representative was to deliver to them, she gave a precious assurance that she relied on their loyalty and honour. In such a spirit it was felt that the new colours were confided to the militia, and in such a spirit were they accepted."

At an early hour on Saturday morning the whole island was up and stirring. From the country parishes the militiamen were seen hastening to their respective places of rendezvous. By seven o'clock, the whole of the town, and the shipping in the harbour and the roads, were profusely decorated with flags; whilst, at various parts through which processions were expected to pass, there were erected beautiful arches composed of branches, flowers, flags, and military emblems.

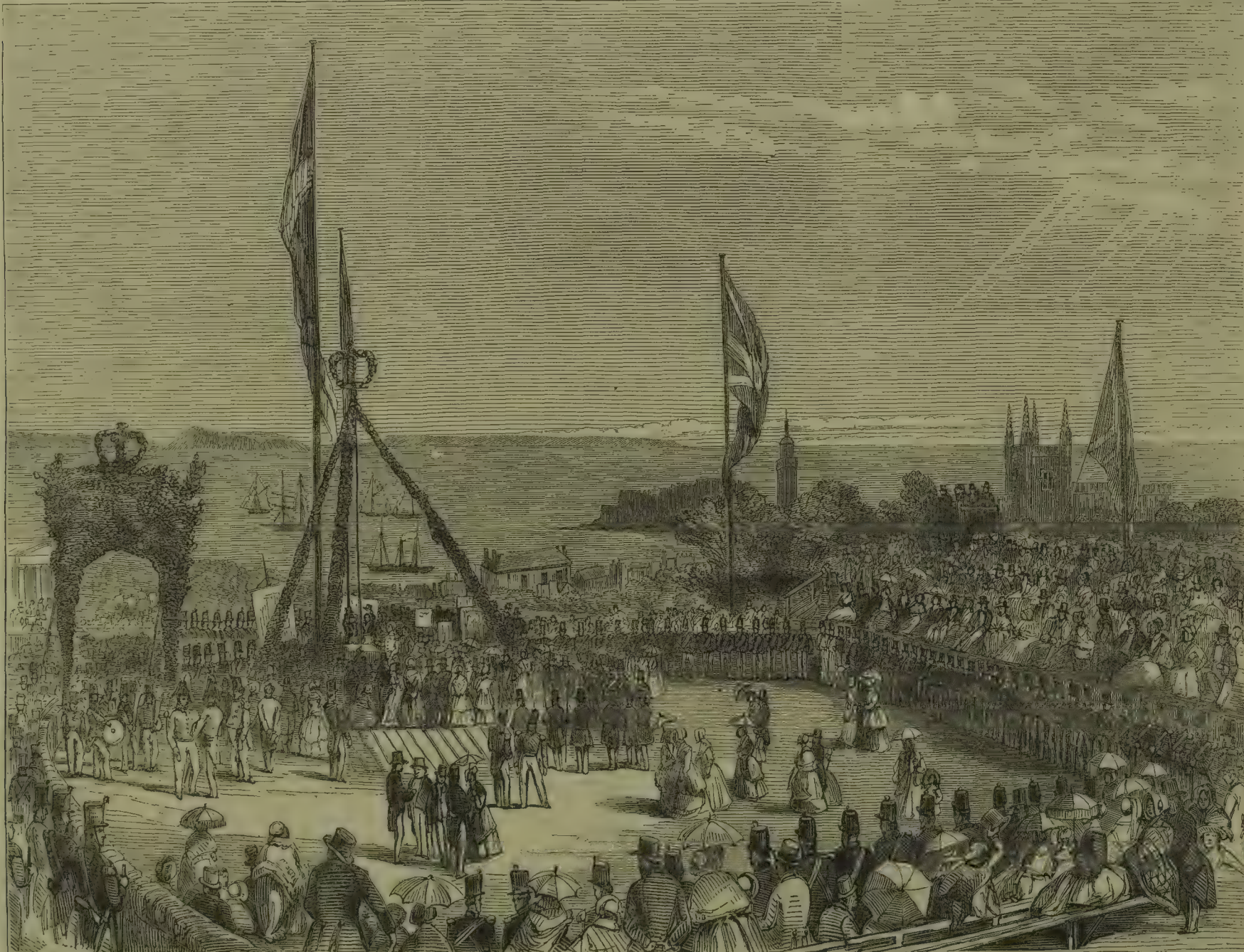
At eight o'clock the militia regiments were on the spots severally appointed for their musterings; and, having been formed and received their ammunition, the whole, with the exception of nine guns which were posted on the New Ground, and the right flank companies of the four Infantry regiments, which were detached to the residence of Colonel Brock, to act as a guard of honour to the new colours, took position on the vacant ground adjoining the site of Victoria Tower, between nine and ten o'clock, seven guns being placed in battery to fire a Royal salute.

At eight o'clock, the members of the three Masonic Lodges of the island met at the Assembly-rooms, to arrange the form of their procession. By the same time the persons who had taken tickets for the scaffolding erected near the site of the tower began to take their places; and, shortly after nine, the members of the committee, the magistrates, the clergy, and various ladies and gentlemen who had the *entrée* to the platform, began to assemble; the interior circle being kept by a company of Rifles, from each of the four regiments, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Falla.

At about half-past nine o'clock, a movement in the crowd and the sound of music announced the approach of the masonic procession, which, having left the Assembly-rooms, proceeded along Market-street, Fountain-street, High-street, Smith-street, Grange-road, and Doyle-road, through an immense crowd of spectators.

Precisely at ten o'clock, his Excellency Major-General John Bell, Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by Lady Catherine Bell, and attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Bainbridge, Fort Major and Adjutant, and other officers, arrived at the site of the Tower, where his Excellency and suite were received by Thomas Carey, Esq., President; and other members of the Committee, clergy, gentry, &c.; and were greeted by bands of music. Lady Catherine Bell, Mrs. Stafford Carey, and other ladies being seated near the apparatus for lowering the foundation-stone, and the members of the Committee, the local authorities, the Freemasons, and others having arranged themselves round the spot, the President, Mr. Thomas Carey, addressed the Lieutenant-Governor, and solicited his Excellency to lay the Foundation-stone of the edifice, and Lady C. Bell to name the edifice; both which requests were assented to.

Lady Bell and his Excellency having briefly addressed the company, General Bell was invested with a masonic apprentice's apron, and presented with a silver trowel, a glass cup of coins, and a brass inscription plate. A mallet having now been delivered to the Lieutenant-Governor, his Excellency placed the coins in the foundation-stone, covering them with the inscribed plate; and having spread some mortar on the upper stone, which was held suspended, the stone was lowered to its place, and the General striking it three times with the mallet, said, "I declare the stone just laid to be the foundation-stone of the tower to be erected in honour of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria." This announcement was greeted by loud and long-continued cheers. On their cessation, the Rev. Thomas Brock, rector of St. Pierre-du-Bois, approached the stone and delivered in a solemn and impressive manner a prayer, which was listened to with



THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE OF "VICTORIA TOWER," GUERNSEY, ON HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.



have been liberally carried out by his son and successor to his vast estates, the present Sir Charles Morgan, Bart.

The Statue is upwards of nine feet high, and is rapidly progressing in the studio of the sculptor, Mr. J. Evan Thomas, by whose permission our artist has made the above sketch.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

FASHION has not yet resumed its empire at Paris. However, many pleasing novelties display their attractions to the eyes of the *élégantes*, who, not scared by the sound of the drum, beating day and night, still dare venture on the "Chaussée d'Antin," the only part where new and graceful toilets present themselves. But, before detailing the fashions for June—which a heat of 27 degrees (Centigrade) has somewhat regulated—let us glance at the novel physiognomy of elegant Paris.

Fashion, the queen of every epoch in France, would not exile herself from this country: frightened at first, she hid herself at the back of our most celebrated Magazines; then, emboldened by the apparent calm and the reiterated appeals of the fine days of the youthful Republic, she ventured within a few perfumed boudoirs, from whence she issued her decrees to all Europe, eager for her decisions. Never at any period have summer materials been fresher or more inviting than this year: the most diaphanous tissues envelope elegant ladies with their folds, and the luxury of ribbons is carried to its apogee. The foreigner who about seven o'clock in the evening would walk from the Madeleine to the Boulevard Montmartre, would soon learn whether the recitals which he has read in the newspapers, and in his private correspondence, are not mysteries: there order, tranquillity, elegance, and pleasure abound; the women are pretty and graceful, and their costumes are *recherché*. The newest dresses, the most becoming bonnets, the most tasteful *chaussures*, attract admiration. At Tortoni's, brilliant colours predominate; and the men, with all the profusion of a "*mise comme il faut*," relate their warlike exploits of the morning. In this little retired corner of the metropolis, Fashion appears furtive and fearful, but always new. Still, do not go beyond the Boulevard Montmartre, for there the truth of the position is revealed to you, with all its terrors. There, as far as the Bastille, no more flowers, no more gauzes, no more light materials, beautiful laces, or slender figures of Parisian elegance; but the sovereign people enveloped in coarse biouses; and crowds of caps and haggard faces, rendered thin by suffering, seem to demand the solution of a great social problem.

Notwithstanding all this, an important point of fashion has been decided at Paris. The *form* of mantles has been, at last, definitively settled, and our engraving represents the new shape. The mantles are all made of silk glacé, as



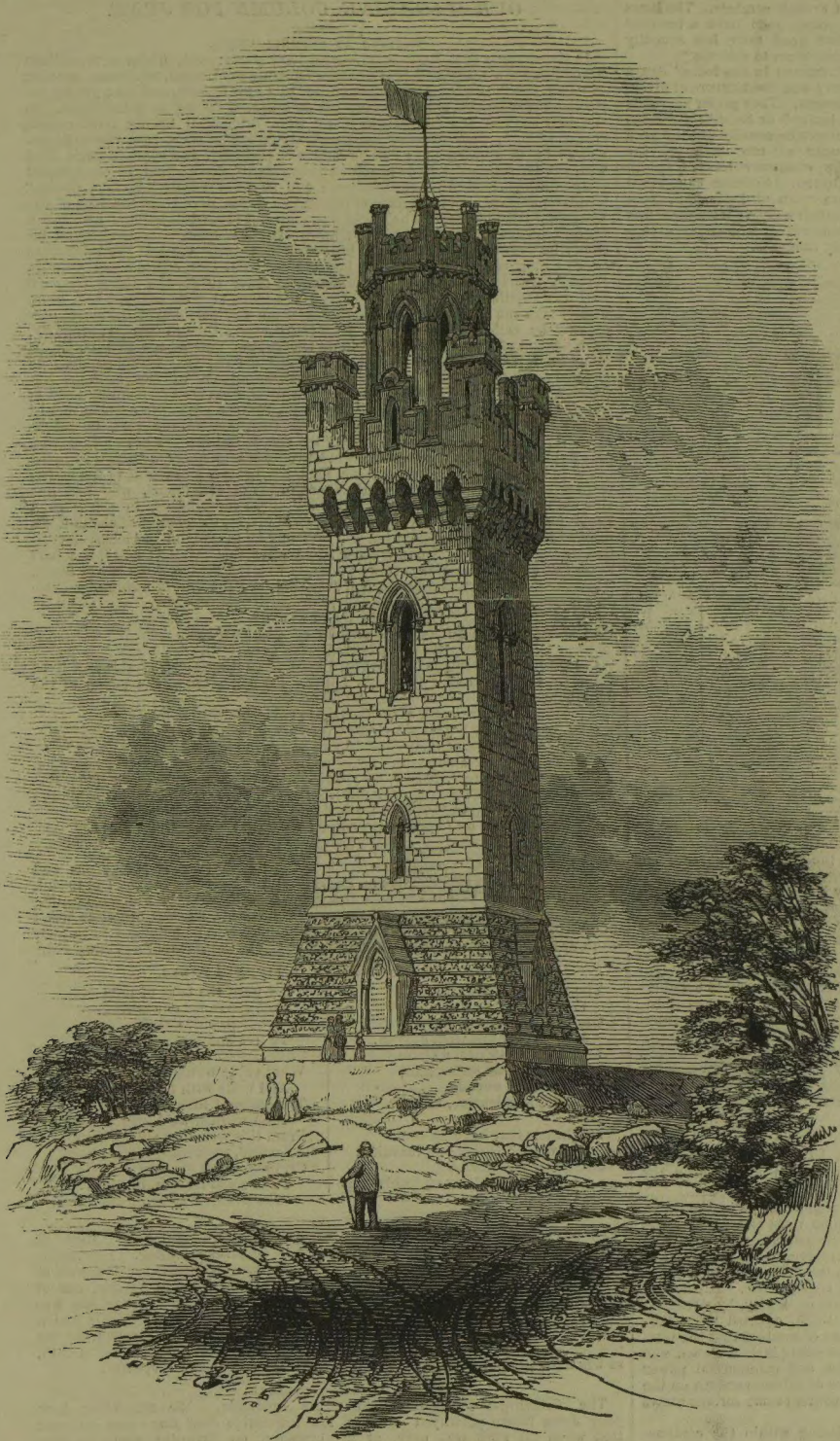
BRONZE STATUE OF THE LATE SIR CHARLES MORGAN, BART.  
BY J. EVAN THOMAS.

long before as behind; ribbon, pleated *à la vieille*, surrounds the mantle; a deep lace falls on the dress all round it, and forms a kind of second skirt, extremely graceful; three large rosettes of ribbon the same colour close the mantle up the front, and two others ornament the openings as high as the elbows.

The Dress is in material *d'écorce d'arbre*, a very light grey, trimmed up the front with a row of buttons of the same stuff; the bodice is high, and rich Valenciennes lace is placed round the top.

The Bonnet is of white rice-straw; and three yellow shaded flowers are worn on the right side. The shape of the bonnet is wide, but close under the chin, in the form of a balloon.

The second figure in the engraving is prettily-attired for visiting: a high



THE VICTORIA TOWER, TO BE ERECTED AT GUERNSEY, TO COMMEMORATE THE VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO THE ISLAND.

deep attention, the whole of the male part of the assembly standing with heads uncovered. This was followed by the Lord's Prayer.

At the conclusion of the prayers a flag was hoisted on a staff when a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the Artillery, and the bands struck up "God save the Queen." The music having ceased,

Peter Stafford Carey, Esq., the Bailiff and President of the States of Guernsey, addressed the assemblage, asserting the warm attachment of the men of Guernsey to the throne and the country.

The address excited the greatest enthusiasm, and was continually responded to by hearty cheers.

The National Anthem, with additional verses in honour of Prince Albert, was then sung, accompanied by the band of the 1st Regiment, nearly the whole of the assemblage heartily joining.

Cheers were then given for "The Lieutenant-Governor," "Lady Catherine Bell," "The Bailiff," "Mrs. Stafford Carey and the Ladies," &c.; after which the assemblage moved off to the New Ground in order to witness the

PRESENTATION OF THE COLOURS.

The infantry regiments, on arriving on the ground, formed contiguous double column of companies at quarter distance, on the centre facing the north. The 1st and 2nd Regiments then wheeled up, and, with the guard of honour to the colours, formed a square, the ranks open, and officers and colours in front of the regiments, the ground being kept by the men of the Artillery. On the arrival of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor the troops presented arms, and the band of the 1st Regiment played "God save the Queen." The commanding officers then dismounted, and, with the officers appointed to receive the colours, advanced towards the General, the band of the 2nd Regiment playing in quick time. The colours were then brought forward, when the Lieutenant-Governor addressed the troops. The colours were then delivered to Colonel Bell and other officers, the Colonel addressing his Excellency.

The Rev. Richard Potenger, Rector of St. Martin's, being then requested by the Lieutenant-Governor to ask a benediction on the colours, pronounced prayers, the officers who held the colours kneeling during the sacred ceremony.

The regiments then deployed and formed a hollow square of four regiments, the artillery manned their guns, and the guard rejoined their regiments. The colours were then trooped from the right of the 1st Regiment, keeping three paces in front of the line of officers. On the colours of the 1st Regiment reaching the centre of the corps, they took the place of the old colours, which passed to the rear through the centre, and so in succession to the 3d, 4th, and 2d Regiments. The brigade fired a *feu de joie*, as did the infantry; and after other exercises, the troops marched off the ground, and thus terminated the ceremony.)

The troops, which on this occasion were under the command of Colonel Bell, consisted of about 2000 men, with sixteen nine-pounders.

The above proceedings closed soon after one o'clock. From that time till night the town was a scene of festivity and rejoicing. At Marshall's, Gardner's, Cole's, Laval's, and other hotels, parties were collected to do honour to the day; and at Renier's Crown Hotel a numerous party of Freemasons sat down to an excellent dinner. The shops and other places of business were kept closed throughout the day; in short, the holiday was as complete as it was gratifying.

We annex an engraving of the foundation ceremony, from a clever drawing by Mr. Paul J. Nafel, of Guernsey, whose graphic aid in illustration of her Majesty's visit to the island will be pleasurably remembered by our readers. Beyond the scene of the ceremony are shown in the view, the town house of Lord De Saumarez, towards the centre; and to the right, Castle Court, St. James's Church, and Elizabeth College.

Appended, also, is a perspective view of the Victoria Tower, a massive castellated structure, of noble design, by Mr. W. B. Colling, architect. The bold corbel-work, the embattled turrets at the angles, and lantern or flag tower, are entitled to the warmest commendation.

BRONZE STATUE OF THE LATE SIR CHARLES MORGAN, BART., OF TREDEGAR PARK, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

It will be in the recollection of our readers that, some time since, a Committee was formed of noblemen and gentlemen, of which Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., M.P., is Chairman, and John Hellicar, Esq., Honorary Secretary, for erecting a public Statue in honour of the late Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., on some eligible site in the rising town of Newport. To the schools and other institutions of this town the late venerable Baronet was a liberal benefactor, and will long be remembered for his princely munificence in promoting the interests of agriculture, and establishing prizes at his annual Tredegar Cattle Show, which



PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.



full bodice of silk glacé, light lilac, and a long sash of lilac watered silk; the sleeves, tight at the top, but gradually full from the elbow, discover puffed under-sleeves of Indian muslin, drawn in at the wrist by an embroidered insertion. The skirt of the dress is trimmed with four flounces of the same material, festooned with lilac silk; the flounces are nearly plain. A little collar, finely embroidered, completes this novel toilette.

The silk bonnet, *rose de Bengale*, is covered with thin gauze; and a simple twist of stout ribbon, with a small bow and long end, suffices to ornament it.

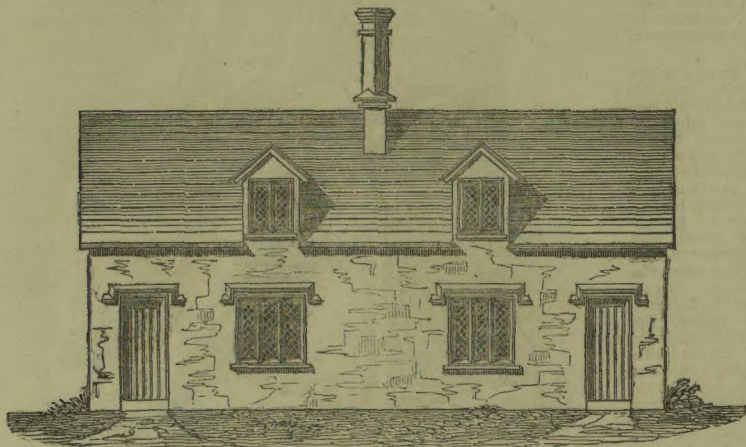
Children's dress is more than ever the study of mothers. The little boy represented in the engraving has on a little velvet tunic, closed up the front; a fine French cambric collar, very short white trousers à la matelot, plaid stockings, with gaiters of grey coutil, and japanned leather shoes.

The men's coats are made very open up the front; the lapels are wide, the collar of the coat sets close to that of the shirt, and the lapels descend almost perpendicularly, growing wider on the hips. Striped trousers are quite the

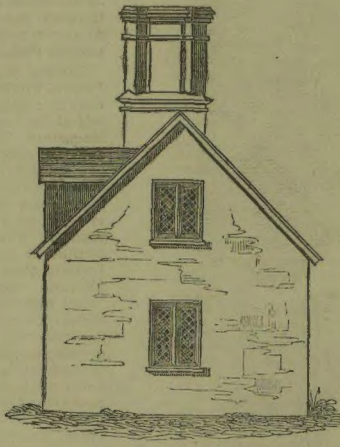
fashion. The shirts are worn plain, of magnificent French cambric. The bows of the cravats are small, and without ends. Some young men have attempted to bring into fashion waistcoats à la Robespierre; but good taste has speedily rendered justice to these extravagances by consigning them to ridicule.

The Republican tendencies exercise no longer influence in the ladies' dress. Red and blue, in the same toilette are rigidly avoided; and the mixture of divers colours is seldom to be seen on elegantly dressed persons. They prefer very pale shades; the colour of nankin is still fashionable, but *gris de lin*, *gris d'ardoise*, pale lilac, and ash colour, are much worn by those who usually display good taste. The shoes (for boots are scarcely thought of) are made of the same colour as the dress. This reform in the *chaussure* has at length occasioned progress in stockings, so long neglected. Nothing can equal the fineness, the transparency of those which are worn at Paris, and, form part of a lady's *trousseau*; they could be drawn through a ring. With these fine stockings, and small shoes of *gros de Naples*, colour *hanneton*, and an imperceptible rosette in the centre, the women are exquisitely *chaussées*.

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' COTTAGES.

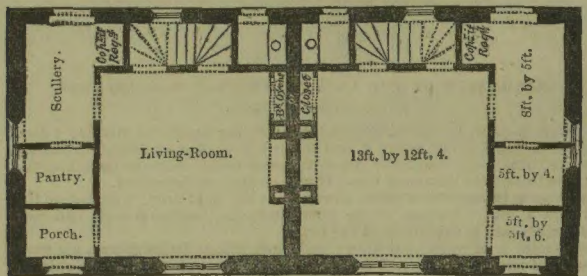


FRONT ELEVATION.



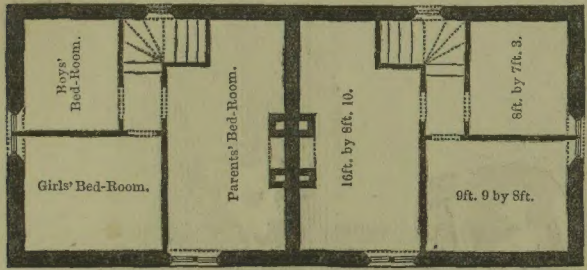
END ELEVATION.

In our Journal of last week, we recorded the very interesting proceedings at the Anniversary Meeting of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes; his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the President, in the chair. With the view of aiding the excellent objects of the Association, we now give an illustrated plan for a pair of Cottages for Agricultural Districts, issued by the Society; from the design of their honorary Architect, Mr. H. Roberts, F.S.A.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

In this plan, the ground-floor provides a living-room, entered through an internal porch or lobby; a small wash-house or scullery, a pantry, with a store or coals under the staircase, and other conveniences.

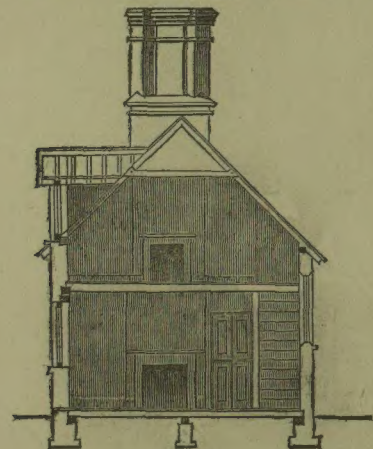


UPPER FLOOR PLAN.

The upper-floor, which is partly in the roof, provides three bed-rooms, varying in size, and one of them with a fire-place.

The cost of such a pair of Cottages, built in a substantial manner, either in the country or in the neighbourhood of London, must depend on the price of bricks and other materials, the expense of labour and cartage, and other varying circumstances.

The Committee recommend that, where practicable, the front of these Cottages should have somewhat of a southern aspect, and that particular attention be paid to securing a *dry foundation*; and where this is not otherwise obtainable, artificial means should be adopted, by forming a substratum of concrete, about twelve inches thick, or by bedding slate in cement through the whole thickness of the wall under the floor-level; or asphaltum may be used for the same purpose.



SECTION.

considerable saving of expense.

The roof may be covered with slate or plain tiles.

The partitions on the upper floor should be framed an inch and a half thick, and the same to those on the ground-floor between the scullery, pantry, and living-room. The remaining partitions on the ground-floor to be bricknogged.

The windows to have chamfered wood frames, with strong zinc or cast-iron casements. The shutters to the front ground-floor windows may be conveniently arranged to answer the purpose of a table, by hinging them at the bottom to fall into a recess; the support being formed with two moveable bars, hinged at the back of the shutter.

The flue from a small copper may be carried up in the back external wall; and, where brick ovens are required, they should be built as shown, by the side of the kitchen fireplace, the closets being formed on the opposite side.

For efficient ventilation, an air-flue, 9 inches by 4½, should be carried up in the jamb of the ground-floor chimney, towards the window, commencing under the floor-level, and passing into the flue from the bed-room chimney; an opening being formed into it immediately under the ceiling of the living-room, filled in with a plate of perforated zinc. The bed-room over the living-room may be aired and warmed by a pipe, two inches diameter, passing through this flue from the side of the fireplace on the ground-floor, and opening into the bed-room above; or a distinct flue may be carried up for this purpose on the opposite side of the fireplace. The bed-rooms without a fireplace should have an aperture in the partition over the door, filled in with a perforated zinc ventilator.

Lithographed Working Drawings, with a specification for these Cottages, have been prepared, and may be had of the Secretary to the Society, Mr. Wood, No. 21, Exeter Hall.

A pair of Cottages upon this plan has been built by Mr. J. L. Ostler, of Grantham, at a cost, by contract, of £140. These cottages are situated at Gonerby, about one mile from Grantham. The builder, Mr. George Duns, of the same place, has completed his contract in the most satisfactory manner. The doors, window-jambes, and tables, are of stone, which gives the exterior of the cottages a very neat effect. The flues in the chimneys cross each other, to prevent smoking. There are zinc gutter-pipes back and front; and there is a boiler-range in the living-room. Mr. Martin, the Society's agent, has inspected these, cottages, and reported as above. The builder is prepared to repeat the contract in any part of the country, on condition of being allowed the extra cost and cartage of materials, according to the district, compared with Grantham. Mr. Ostler intends letting the above cottages, with thirty poles, or garden-ground, attached, at £4 per annum each.

LITERATURE.

GERMANY UNMASKED; or, Facts and Coincidences, Explanatory of her Real Views in Seeking to Wrest Schleswig from Denmark: with Remarks on the Chevalier Bunsen's "Memoir." Richardson.

The purport of this volume is to show that, whilst the plea put forth by Germany, represented by Prussia, in justification of her aggression upon Denmark, is the preservation of an alleged indissoluble connexion between Schleswig and Holstein, the object which she really has in view is to enforce, under cover of this plea, the accession of Schleswig as well as Holstein to the Zollverein, in order to obtain possession of their ports, and the navigation of the Elbe. The author bears out this conclusion by a variety of facts; more especially, by a translation which he gives of part of an important German work, entitled "Our Present and Future," published in 1846, wherein the line of conduct that the German Governments have since adopted in regard to Schleswig is laid down, and the project for rendering Germany a great maritime and commercial power developed. The concluding part of the volume consists of animadversions on the Chevalier Bunsen's "Memoir," this being shown to contain some serious errors and mis-statements.

The author of this work is entitled to praise, for placing within the compass of a hundred pages the actual state of a question, which it is the interest of party-spirit to invest with difficulties which have no existence but in the minds of those who raise them. The present publication must, therefore, be regarded as of instant value and interest, especially to the commercial community.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A great reckoning in a little room.—SHAKESPEARE

In the next edition of the Encyclopedia of Rural Sports we shall find the particulars of a pastime of modern origin, the description of which is supplied by our motto. Racing, abstractedly considered, has yielded its popularity to turf-betting. A few scores of gentlemen of sporting tastes and habits supply the machinery wherewith hundreds of thousands, gentle and simple (and the antitheses of both), gamble, "without remorse or ruth." Everything is set aside for the idolatry of the Golden Calf. Had Monday been setting day for the Derby, does anybody suppose there would have been a regatta on the Thames? As it fell four-and-twenty hours later, however, the lover of amateur aquatics has not delayed his diversion. To be sure, had it turned out otherwise, there would have been nothing to regret, for, without a sigh from Zephyrus, what is a sailing race in water fresh or salt? On Monday, then, to speak within the letter, the Royal Thames Yacht Club had its first drifting match of the season, a nautical achievement, wherein several yachts, of different classes, for various prizes, floated with the ebb from Erith towards Southend, and back again, at the mercy of the calm, and by reason of the flood, to the place from whence they came. Since Coleridge wrote his "Ancient Mariner," there hath appeared no tale of the waters so pitiful as the narrative of this voyage given in the journals of the following day. For fifteen mortal hours did the hapless company, on board the *City of Canterbury*, gasp at a degree of temperature that would have grilled a salamander. In vain they shouted for champagne, and all liquors downwards, even to extremest ginger-beer. As wonderful, they never bethought them of the element on which they swam:—

"Their mouths gaped like to cracks of earth  
When dried to summer dust; till taught by pain,  
Men really know not what good water's worth."

It was drawing fast for midnight ere this sad sailing was brought to an end. The *Darwin* won the £80, the *Secret* the £60, and the crew of the *Canterbury* their freedom from their floating purgatory. This latter word reminds us of our theme.

"To our muttons," as the French say when they would "hark back" from digression: . . . to our muttons . . .

The sponstest brutes in nature—all to sticks.

On Tuesday last there was "a great reckoning in a little room" nigh Tattersall's, at Hyde Park Corner. From the details of the *doings* the journalist is deterred by force of the law of libel. Levanting hath its privileges. The reckoning was better than could be expected: habit hath taught the dealers in the odds not to be too sanguine about returns. Several legs have "gone," some it is said to come again, others on a perpetual pilgrimage. As yet, what has befallen the "sweeps" is not known: it is to be hoped that they have come down with the dust. In the Sheet Calendar of the 31st ult. there was published an order of the Jockey Club to this intent:—"An alteration shall be made in the betting-posts on the flat at Newmarket: there shall in future be one instead of two, and it shall be more completely enclosed, and none but subscribers admitted to it." . . . That is to say, the speculation shall henceforth be more circumscribed: a very wholesome determination.

The Royal meeting at Ascot Heath commences on Tuesday next. It is, as befits the occasion, the most legitimate, and, at the same time, the most gorgeous passage of horse-racing in existence. Let it furnish an answer to those who insist that our great National Sport is dependent for its *clat* upon the drunken excitement of gambling, and uphold the views taken in these columns as to the purpose and principle of the turf.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—A very insignificant amount of business was transacted, at the following prices:—

|                         |                               |                                |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 8 to 1 agst Vampyre (t) | 12 to 1 agst Sister to Valen- | 15 to 1 agst Chanticleer       |
| 10 to 1 — Plaudite      | 12 to 1 — dissimio            | 20 to 1 — Fergus (t)           |
| 10 to 1 — Montpensier   | 12 to 1 — Marpesus            | 20 to 1 — Armin (t)            |
| 10 to 1 — Lady Wildair  | 12 to 1 — Mrs Taft            | 20 to 1 — Rat-trap             |
| 12 to 1 — Taralla       | 15 to 1 — Mathematician       | The field agst eight.          |
|                         | THE EMPEROR'S VASE.           |                                |
| 5 to 4 agst The Hero    | 10 to 6 agst War Eagle        | 6 to agst Flatcatcher          |
|                         | GOODWOOD STAKES.              |                                |
|                         | Even on forty agst the field. |                                |
|                         | ST. LEGER.                    |                                |
| 2 to 1 agst Surplice    |                               | 7 to 1 agst Justice to Ireland |
|                         | DERBY.                        |                                |
|                         | 40 to 1 agst Saucy Dick (t)   |                                |

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR JUNE.

PLAYING AT REPUBLICANISM.

In the changes that Parisian manners have undergone, under a republican form, there is a category—that of those amusing gentlemen, who seem to think it "fine fun" to play at republicanism, as a new fashion, and who get up republican affectations, as they would get up a lisp, if lisping were the mode. In the first days of the Revolution many were influenced by the more cogent reason of fear: they dreaded an imaginary ferocious mob, that was to be appeased by demonstrations; and provincials, probably, still come to Paris filled with similar fancies. But your affected republican knows that, in the present state of things, such fears are needless; and he only affects "for the nonce." The trite and vulgar comparison of trying-pan would ill convey the idea of the wonderful tricolor cockade he sticks upon his hat or on his bosom: he wears a tricolor nosegay in his button-hole; he wreathes a tricolor ribbon round his cane; he wears a tricolor breast-pin upon a tricolor cravat. He sometimes sticks a short pipe in his mouth, to have an air *aussi bien canaille que possible*. He says *tu* and *toi* to all his acquaintances, in order to do the thing *comme il faut* in a republican sense. He glories in the name of "workman," and, as he cannot take the aristocratic title of the day from any personal or ancestral precedent, he calls himself *ouvrier de l'intelligence*, although he may, probably, have never written a line in his life, and the second part of the title may, like many other *ci-devant* ones in France, be, at all events, very questionable. He has had some thoughts of standing for representative of the people in the National Assembly; perhaps he has even gone to the expense of printing a list of popular candidates, to be distributed, in which his own name was adroitly niched in between two heroes of the day, with hope that, among the rest, he might slip in by mistake. A representative of the people would have been a charming part to play: and, besides, with five-and-twenty francs a day, as wages from his country, he might or might not have paid his debts. In several of the voting sections of Paris, there were countless quantities of candidates, who had one vote apiece (an historical fact!) Probably these republicans, in sport, each voted for himself. As, in spite of his manoeuvres, his chance of election has been so small, his next affectation will probably be to declaim in violent opposition to the Assembly. He may *poser* again after this fashion: and it is a part to play at all events. Meanwhile he goes on wearing his Phrygian cap at home, "bothou-ling" his acquaintances, and swearing "by the soul of Danton."—*Bentley's Miscellany*.

WHO WAS DRYDEN?

SCENE—The vicinity of Chancery-lane.

Enter Antiquarian Old Gentleman.

Old Gent. Oh, it's somewhere about, I know. In the vicinity of this spot lived John Dryden. I wonder in which house. I'll ask some of the people of the neighbourhood.

Enter Gentleman of the Caucasian race—attached to the Law.

Gent. of the Caucas. S'help me—what's that ere old cove a shattering at?

Old Gent. I beg pardon, sir—but do you happen to know Dryden's house?

Gent. of the Caucas. There isn't never nobody on the name ash I ever heard on.

Old Gent. (disgusted). Ah—I beg your pardon—good morning. [Going.]

Gent. of the Caucas (running after him). I shay, if that ere Dryden ish behind in his rent or anything in that vay, I'd find him for you and no mistake.

Old Gent. (utters an improper expression and exits).—*Alan in the Moon*.

DEATH OF THE RICH AND POOR.

Which, I wonder, brother reader, is the better lot, to die prosperous and famous, or poor and disappointed? To have, and to be forced to yield; or to sink out of life, having played and lost the game? That must be a strange feeling when a day of our life comes and we say, "To-morrow, success or failure won't matter much: and the sun will rise, and all the myriads of mankind go to their work or their pleasure as usual, but I shall be out of the turmoil."—*Vanity Fair*.

LIVE AND LET LIVE.—BY G. LINNEUS BANKS.

The light was made for all,  
For all the air was given,  
Our common wants 'tis call  
Down every gift from heaven.  
From this, 'tis clear, a claim  
We have upon each other,  
Then let it be our aim  
To live and let live, brother.

The hearts that have no creed  
But what *Self* will be preaching,  
Can never feel nor read  
The truths of Nature's teaching;

They want the faith of men  
Who strive for one another—  
Be it our practice, then,  
To live and let live, brother.

What value would life be,  
And none with us to share it?  
The smile of man to see—  
Then wealth, we'd gladly spare it.  
From this world we should turn  
To find, methinks, some other.  
Or, clinging to life, learn  
To live and let live, brother.

The Dublin University Magazine.

MADAME VESTRIS.

On the 20th of July, 1816, Madame Vestris appeared in Winter's "Il Ratto di Proserpino," for the benefit of her husband, the celebrated dancer. Her beautiful contralto voice produced a great effect. Madame Vestris is the daughter of Bartolozzi, the celebrated engraver; her husband was Armand Vestris, one of the *corps de ballet* at the King's Theatre. When she appeared there she was very young, extremely beautiful, and possessing great dramatic talents and a splendid voice, which was capable of the richest modulations: no wonder she charmed the public. She left the Opera House at the close of the season 1816, to win even greater popularity on the English stage.—*Hood's Magazine*.

THE CROSSING-SWEEPER.

The Crossing-sweeper has caught the epidemic. We remember how poor John Reeve portrayed him in his inimitable *Jack Rag*—how he said that when his work was over, at his crossing, on Saturday night he shut up shop—that was to say, he swept all the dirt over it again. This very dirt is now turned to account by the sweeper of an inventive genius. A little time ago, one Sunday, we saw a man at the Tyburn entrance to Hyde-park, who, besides a neat barrier of mud bordering his causeway, destroyed and reconstructed as every vehicle passed, had swept the dirt into all sorts of figures—hearts, diamonds, circles, and stars, until the road was an exhibition in itself. But before this, a very elaborate crossing was made, in the winter, by a man in the new street that runs from St. Giles' into Long-acre. He had established his right of way in front of a hoarding opposite the neat church that has been erected there; and this he had hedged in entirely with sprigs of holly stuck into the ground. It looked very gay in the day-time; but at night it was perfectly brilliant, with inches of candle and small tallow lamps placed along it. You were compelled to find a halfpenny, however cold and irksome the operation of unbuttoning your coat to hunt after it might be. Before long he found as many imitators as a man always does who strikes out a new line in anything; and the whole street was a succession of swept pathways. It would have required more coppers than an able-bodied individual could have conveniently carried at the commencement of the thoroughfare to have satisfied the claimants.—ALBERT SMITH: *Gavarni in London*.

ELECTRIC GIRDLE FOR THE EARTH.

One of our most profound electricians is reported to have exclaimed, "Give me but an unlimited length of wire, with a small battery, and I will girdle the universe with a sentence in forty minutes." Yet this is no vain boast; for, so rapid is the transition of the electric current along the line of the telegraph wire, that supposing it were possible to carry the wires eight times round the earth, the transit would occupy but one second of time?—*Sharp's London Magazine*.

THE STAIRCASE.

That second-floor arch in a London house, looking up and down the well of the staircase, and commanding the main thoroughfare by which the inhabitants are passing; by which cook lurks down before daylight to scour her pots and pans in the kitchen; by which young master stealthily ascends, having left his boots in the hall, and let himself in after dinner from a jolly night at the Club; down which Miss comes rustling in fresh ribbons and spreading muslins, brilliant and beautiful, and prepared for conquest and the ball; or Master Tommy slides, preferring the banisters for a mode of conveyance, and disdaining danger and the stair; down which the mother is fondly carried smiling in her strong husband's arms, as he steps steadily step by step, and followed by the monthly nurse, on the day when the medical man has pronounced that the charming patient may go down stairs; up which John lurks to bed, yawning with a sputtering tallow candle, and to gather up before sunrise the boots which are awaiting him in the passages;—that stair, up or down which babies are carried, old people are helped, guests are marshalled to the ball, the parson walks to the christening, the doctor to the sick room, and the undertaker's men to the upper floor—what a memento of Life, Death, and Vanity it is—that arch and stair—if you choose to consider it, and sit on the landing, looking up and down the well! The doctor will come up to us too for the last time there, my friend in motley. The nurse will look in at the curtains, and you take no notice—and then she will fling open the windows for a little, and let in the air. Then they will pull down all the front blinds of the house and live in the back rooms—then they will send for the lawyer and other men in black, &c.—Your comedy and mine will have been played then, and we shall be removed, Oh how far, from the trumpets, and the shouting, and the posture-making. If we are gentlefolks, they will put hatchments over our late domicile, with gilt cherubim, and mottoes stating that there is "Quiet in Heaven." Your son will new furnish the house, or perhaps let it, and go into a more modern quarter; your name will be among the "Members Deceased," in the lists of your clubs next year. However much you may be mourned, your widow will like to have her weeds neatly made—the cook will send or come up to ask about dinner—the survivors will soon bear to look at your picture over the mantel-piece, which will presently be deposed from the place of honour, to make way for the portrait of the son who reigns.—*Vanity Fair*.

THE EPSOM MEETING.

The great metropolitan races for 1848 were put upon the scene with some novelty. For the first time the new mile-and-a-half course, for which the turf is indebted to the spirit and liberality of Lord George Bentinck, was used for the great three-year-old stakes, and the working of the enormous system of speculation by means of sweeps and lotteries tested and tasted in its true flavour. And then the manoeuvring! . . . No contrivance of mortal skill or cunning, as relates to the application of the recreative operations of life, ever came near the modern system of horse-racing. Care and intelligence may enable the human machine to achieve the intricacies of whist; and even chess may be accomplished, where existence is prolonged to threescore years and ten. Not so the turf; its principle is a mystery; its schemes are divers, multiform, and mutable as the shapes and colours of the kaleidoscope. To-day it puts forth a problem that shames genius, however deep—talent, however keen; to-morrow, a subtlety that laughs to scorn all experience, and wakes ingenuity to a project never yet "dreamt of in your philosophy."—*Sporting Review*.



IRELAND.

STATE PROSECUTIONS.—CONVICTION AND TRANSPORTATION OF MR. JOHN MITCHELL.

On Friday, last week, Mr Mitchell was put on his trial, in Dublin, for sedition, under the act passed in April last, and having been found guilty, was, on Saturday, sentenced to 14 years transportation.

On the same (Saturday) evening, at half-past four o'clock, Mitchell was removed from Newgate in the police van, which was guarded by a strong force of cavalry, and conveyed to the North-wall, where he was put on board the *Sheerwater*, government steamer, which immediately sailed for Spike Island, near Cork. There was a large crowd near the point of embarkation, who cheered the ill-fated man as the vessel steamed away with him.

There was much excitement in the court after the sentence was passed, and Mr. Doherty, Mr. T. F. Meagher, and other friends of the unfortunate man having applauded some sentiments of defiance which Mr. Mitchell addressed to the court, they were taken into custody for contempt of court; but subsequently, on stating that they did not mean to show any contempt by the demonstration they had made, they were released.

ARRIVAL OF MR. MITCHELL AT CORK.—The vessel that brought John Mitchell to Spike arrived in the harbour at an early hour on Sunday, and before it dropped its anchor he was landed on the island, and handed over to the custody of the governor. He was brought on shore from the vessel by two of the Dublin police, and two marines. Shortly after his arrival, Captain Atkins, of Waterpark, the Inspector of the Penitentiary, gave orders that a separate room should be provided for him, and that he should not be interfered with for that day; but that, on the next, he would be obliged to wear the convict dress, and be treated in all respects as an ordinary convict.

On Monday morning the *Scourge*, Commander Wingrove, left Portsmouth to proceed to Cork, for the purpose of conveying Mr. Mitchell to Bermuda, at which place he is to undergo his sentence of transportation for fourteen years.

A subscription has been commenced throughout Ireland for the unhappy man's bereaved wife and children, and on Saturday evening it already amounted to £400. Since then small subscriptions are pouring in every day to the Mitchell fund. The following note is from Lord Cloncurry:—

"THE VERY REV. DR. SPRATT.

"Very Rev. and Dear Sir,—I pray you to render the enclosed acceptable to Mrs. John Mitchell for herself and children. The miserable state to which the country has been reduced by the Union, and the different phases of bad Government to which we have been subjected, prevents my offering more to that unhappy lady.

"Very sincerely and respectfully yours,

"CLONCURRY."

Mrs. Mitchell is a niece of Sir W. Verner, M.P., and was married at the early age of fifteen years. She is the mother of four children, the eldest of whom is nine years old.

The two indictments against Mr. Mitchell for sedition, which were to have been tried in the present term, have been abandoned by the Crown. Notices have been served upon the two juries which had been struck for the trial of those two cases, intimating that their attendance will not be required.

The Crown has yet taken no steps for proceeding with new trials in the cases of Messrs. Smith O'Brien and Meagher; but it is said they will be tried in the present term.

The *United Irishman* newspaper is extinct, the Crown having fully carried out the sequestration against the property of Mr. Mitchell, so far as the printing materials are concerned, by a seizure, on Saturday afternoon, at the office of that paper. However, a new journal, or rather the *United Irishman* revived, is announced by the following characteristic notification:—

"THE 'UNITED IRISHMAN.'"

"TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

"John Mitchell is a captive in the hands of our enemies. His office, types, and newspaper machinery are in the hands of the police—the *United Irishman* is at an end; but, under another name, we are anxiously preparing to restore it; and, as soon as we can get together the necessary material of a newspaper, the *United Irishman* will again appear under the sovereign style, title, and dignity of the *Irish Felon*, to sustain the principles and accomplish the intentions of the illustrious man who is taken from amongst us. In this case we but discharge our clear duty to our country and to him.

"The prospectus of the *Irish Felon* shall be issued in a few days. "All debts due to the *United Irishman*, though not recoverable by English law, should be paid to William Mitchell, 8, Ontario-terrace, Rathmines, Dublin, to whom all communications should be addressed for the present. All debts due by our friend shall be paid as soon as possible, or be made chargeable on the *Irish Felon*, which shall be really, though not legally, his property. "Subscribers to the *United Irishman* shall be supplied with the *Irish Felon* as soon as possible, and any time that may intervene shall be allowed them in the term of subscription.

"T. DEVIN REILLY,

"JOHN MARTIN."

The Roman Catholic clergy of four dioceses have adopted addresses to the Queen, praying a repeal of the Union. In a fifth diocese, Ardagh, a similar address has been signed by eighty-six clergymen. The Roman Catholic Bishop of that diocese, Dr. O'Higgins, is at present in Rome.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The weekly meeting of this body was held on Monday in Conciliation Hall, Dublin. The meeting was more crowded than on ordinary occasions, in the expectation that reference would be made by some of the speakers to the proceedings of the past week.

Mr. Burke, Barrister, having been called to the chair, proceeded to refer to the trial of Mr. Mitchell. He declared that the loathsome Whigs—the loaded dice Whigs (hisses) had cast aside the mask, and proclaimed as practically as if they had written it on the walls of the city, that they had suspended the constitution.

Mr. Galway proposed the following resolutions:— "That in the late case of the 'Queen v. John Mitchell,' the jury selected to try the accused was packed from his known political opponents. "That, therefore, the verdict of that jury is no evidence of Mr. Mitchell's guilt.

"That any punishment based upon that verdict is an act of arbitrary power, and a blow struck through the medium of jury-packing at the lives and liberties of Irishmen. "That, under the circumstances, it is the bounden duty of Ireland to adopt the family of Mr. Mitchell as its own, and to provide for their comfort and education at the public expense, during that gentleman's absence from this country. "That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be presented to Mrs. Mitchell, accompanied by an expression of sincere condolence on the part of this Association."

Mr. J. O'Connell, in seconding the resolutions, observed of the conviction of Mr. Mitchell, that it was fully and completely done. It was an act of vengeance on the part of the Crown, and had lost the character of justice. (Cheers.) Lord Clarendon was revenged. (Hisses.) Lord John Russell was revenged (hisses) for the past reproaches which Mr. Mitchell had hung upon him. (Cheers.) But he could tell them that Mr. Mitchell, in Norfolk Island, or in whatever place they sent him, would be more powerful against the Government, in inculcating his principles and doctrines, than ever he could be at home. (Cheers.) He (Mr. J. O'Connell) most sincerely trusted, that, if that unfortunate man the Attorney-General (hisses) should speak to any of his fellow-Catholics, they would spit upon him. (Loud cheers.) He had spit upon his fellow-Catholics, and he had proclaimed that they were unworthy of being believed upon their oaths. He (Mr. J. O'Connell) trusted he would not dare to speak to him. He knew him once, but would consider himself degraded by continuing to know him. (Loud cheers.) He (Mr. John O'Connell) was almost ashamed of the name of Catholic, in which he was accustomed to glory, because that man could call himself by the same name. (Cheers.) He should not occupy the attention of the Association with anything so base, so infamous, and so degraded. (Loud cheers.) But those who would defend him after such an act must fall into the same depth of infamy and degradation into which that unfortunate man had himself fallen. (Cheers.) He would call on the chivalrous spirits like him who was in chains, not singly to expose themselves to be struck down, but let them band themselves together, and present the unbroken front of determined and united Irishmen. (Cheers.) They should not be quiet, but should agitate. They should not sit down in tame submission if the constitution were taken from them, and be forever the degraded slaves of England. (Cheers.)—The resolutions were carried. Some other speeches were delivered, and the meeting adjourned. The rent for the week was £12.

PROTESTANT REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—This body held its weekly meeting in the Music Hall on Tuesday evening. It was a very crowded assemblage, and its members exhibited much enthusiasm. Dr. Nuttal, on taking the chair, observed that they were there that night to repeal the disunion which had so long existed between the Protestants and Catholics of Ireland. (Cheers.) The policy of England had been that of the fox—he had set Protestant against Catholic, and then walked in and robbed both. (Cheers.) The members then proceeded to move the admission of candidates. Seven lists, with the names of 823, were declared entitled to all the immunities of the Association. The person who moved the seventh list said that these new men, added to their former strength, gave now an aggregate of upwards of 1500 Protestant Repealers of the Union; among them were 100 Orangemen; but at the next meeting there would be 300 Orangemen on the platform. Mr. Roland, solicitor, of Drogheda, in the course of a speech, said that the shadow of bigotry and disunion had fled from Ireland at the sight of the 'Felon' who was so fondly torn from her shores. (This sentiment elicited a loud long shout.) After the delivery of some very spirited addresses, the meeting separated.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—THE QUEEN v. SUGDEN.—On Tuesday this case, which remained over for judgment since last term, was decided. The facts were briefly these. Sir Edward Sugden had appointed his son to the Assistant Registrarship of the Court of Chancery, which appointment was impugned by the head clerk, Mr. Kelly, who claimed the appointment under Lord Plunket's Act, which regulated, *inter alia*, the promotion in the Chancery Court. The case came before the Queen's Bench by *quo warranto*, and the judgment given on Tuesday was in favour of Mr. Kelly. Thus, the appointment of the ex-Chancellor in favour of his son has been set aside. It is likely the matter will come before the House of Lords.

The *Howe*, 120, at Portsmouth, Captain Sir James Sterling, Kt., is ordered to make her crew up to 1000 men. She receives her crew from the hulk this day, and will leave the harbour for Spithead in a week or so.

THE NEW REFORM MOVEMENT.

Mr. Hume has communicated the following letter to the journals:—

London, 6, Bryanston-square, May 31, 1848.

Sir,—I beg to say, in reply to your letter, that no more effectual aid can be given to my motion of the 20th of June, in favour of reform, than by petitions to parliament, emanating from public meetings or otherwise, confined to the inhabitants of the several districts, and I recommend that the petitions be presented through the medium of the representatives for the respective localities where such petitions are originated. As I find it impossible to reply separately to the numerous letters which are addressed to me from different parts of Great Britain, inquiring by what means co-operation can be best afforded to the reform movement, I have availed myself of this mode of sending you an answer, in order that it may be read by my correspondents generally in the columns of the public press.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HUME.

Mr. W. Livesey, Chairman, Preston, Lancashire.

P.S.—I recommend great care in receiving signatures, and only those residing in the locality, as much discredit has been brought upon petitions by the insertion of fictitious names.—J. H.

REFORM IN MARY-LE-BONE.—On Wednesday, at a meeting held in the Mary-le-bone Court-house, to consider the necessity of securing a diminution of the taxation of the country by means of an extensive reform in the constitution of the present parliament, Mr. Michie, a member of the Mary-le-bone vestry, presiding, the following resolutions were unanimously carried:—1. That any agitation for a reform of the Commons House of Parliament, or the introduction of any other system than the present, is utterly useless until the middle classes themselves take some steps for ameliorating the condition of the working classes of this country. 2. That the Prime Minister of her Majesty's government having stated his opinion that the people require no extended measures of political and fiscal reform, it is hereby resolved that a public meeting of the parishioners of St. Mary-le-bone be called to express their opinion on the propriety of petitioning the legislature for an extension of the suffrage, vote by ballot, triennial parliaments, and equal electoral districts.

WEST LONDON REFORM ASSOCIATION.—On Wednesday evening, a large meeting of the inhabitants of Chelsea, Kensington, Hammersmith, and Fulham, was held at the Wellesley Arms, Robert-street, Chelsea, in support of the local association formed for obtaining an extension of the suffrage, triennial parliaments, vote by ballot, a repeal of the window tax, a reform of the income tax, an efficient measure of sanitary reform, a reform of the existing laws relating to the relief of the poor, a proper application of the funds known to exist in this country for charitable purposes, and the formation into a borough of the above parishes. Resolutions in accordance with those objects having been passed, the meeting separated.

REFORM IN LIVERPOOL.—On Wednesday, at noon, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Liverpool, promoted by the Financial Reform Association recently formed in that town, was held in the Sessions House, "for the purpose of petitioning parliament to take immediate measures, by wise and prudent retrenchment and just revision of taxation, to equalise the ordinary expenditure with the ordinary income of the country." The meeting was convened by T. B. Horsfall, Esq., the mayor, in compliance with a requisition numerously and respectably signed. Several speeches having been delivered, resolutions in furtherance of the New Reform Movement were unanimously adopted.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There has been an increasing demand for money within the last few days, and a decided improvement in the home trade. The shortness of Stocks that has been general, both in wholesale and retail houses, for some months past, now naturally requires renewal, the fine weather giving an impetus to the summer demand. Till very recently business has been nearly confined to actual daily requirements, and principally for ready money. Symptoms, however, of more extended transactions are now becoming daily apparent; and, should the harvest promise favourably, increasing employment in the manufacturing districts may be confidently anticipated.

Although superficially the aspect of Continental affairs is more tranquil, no belief in events progressing towards permanent tranquillity is entertained. These vague feelings of uneasiness, in addition to the Chartist disturbances in the manufacturing districts, have caused a heaviness in the English Market, Consols registering a fall of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. during the week. At the opening of the Market on Monday Consols quoted  $84\frac{1}{2}$  to  $85\frac{1}{2}$ ; the last quotation of the preceding week closing, after a quiet day, at  $84\frac{1}{2}$  to  $85\frac{1}{2}$ . This trifling decline increased on Tuesday, Consols closing about  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. lower than on Monday. Sales for money on Wednesday, in addition to the causes alluded to, depressed Consols to  $83\frac{1}{2}$  to  $84\frac{1}{2}$ , ultimately quoting  $83\frac{1}{2}$  to  $84\frac{1}{2}$ . On Thursday there was scarcely a fluctuation; Consols opening at  $83\frac{1}{2}$  to  $84\frac{1}{2}$ , and closing at that price. The absence of speculative business is the cause of this steadiness in quotations. Prices are too high for Bulling, and the account draws too near its termination to make bearing a safe operation. Exchequer Bills are firm, at an improvement (taking into consideration the reduction in the rate of interest). Some large exchanges of Consols for Reduced have tended to somewhat equalise prices, but Reduced is still the cheapest Stock. At the close of the week the market was tranquil, at the following rates:—Bank Stock, 191; Reduced, 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Consols, 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; New  $\frac{3}{4}$  per Cent. Anns., 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Long Anns., 186 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Do., 185 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; India Bonds, £1000, 19 pm; Do., under £1000, 22 pm; South Sea Stock, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Do., Old Annuities, 80; Bank Stock for Account, 193; Consols for Account, 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 34 pm; Do. Small, 32 pm; Do. Advertised, 22 pm.

The Foreign Market has been very inanimate during the week, and since setting day (Wednesday), which passed off quietly, there has been but little disposition evinced to open new accounts. Fluctuations have scarcely exceeded the difference between the buying and selling price, with the exception or Spanish Three per Cents, which have improved about one per cent. At the close of the week the market was dull, and the only transactions registered were at the following rates:—Brazilian Bonds, 70; Grenada Bonds, 1 per cent., 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Mexican, 5 per cent., 1846, 15; Ditto, Account, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Russian Bonds, 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Spanish 5 per cent., Passive, 43; Ditto 3 per cent., 23; Ditto, Account, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Dutch 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., 12 guild., 43.

The demand for Railway Shares has suddenly subsided; rates are consequently lower. Still there is a disposition to firmness, and the panic that had seized the public mind with regard to this description of investment is yielding to time and reason. The dividend-paying lines continue in the most demand, as the following list will show:—Caledonian, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Eastern Counties, 14; Do., New Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 3; East Lincolnshire, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Great Northern, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Great North of England, 230; Do. New, £30, 68; Great Western, 92; Do., Half Shares, 53; Do., Quarter Shares, 16; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 69; Do.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Shares, 10; Do. Thirds (Reg.), 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Leeds and Thirsk, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Do. New, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; London and Blackwall, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; London, Brighton, & S. Coast, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  x n; Lond. and N. Western, 128; Do. New, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Do. Fifth, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Do., £10 (M. and B.), A., 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Do., £10 (M. and B.), B., 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; London and South-Western, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto New, £40, 26; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire New £10 Preference, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Midland, 102; Ditto Birmingham and Derby, 75; North British, Half Shares, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; North Staffordshire, 10; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Shrewsbury and Chester (Nor. W. Min.), 9; Shropshire Union, 14; South Wales, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 32; Ditto Original New and Berwick, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, ditto, No. 2, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, G. N. E. Preference, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; York and North Midland, 70; Ditto, Preference, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Boulogne and Amiens, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Madrid and Valencia, 5; Northern of France, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

SATURDAY MORNING.—The Markets were quiet yesterday, and but few transactions occurred. Consols scarcely fluctuated during the day, closing at  $84\frac{1}{2}$  to  $85\frac{1}{2}$ ; while in Foreign Stock and Shares no important alteration was quoted.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The quantity of English wheat received fresh up to our market since Monday has been on the increase, yet the show of samples here to-day was very small. All kinds, owing to the pressure of foreign supplies for sale, were a dull inquiry, and to effect a clearance lower rates must have been submitted. The imports of foreign wheat have amounted to 9620 quarters. That article was a very slow inquiry, at, in some instances, a decline in the quotations of 1s per quarter. The fine rains had considerable influence upon the sale for spring corn in general. Barley met a dull inquiry, at 1s per quarter less money, with a large quantity of foreign on offer. Malt was a dull inquiry, but no decline was admitted to in value. The best parcels of oats were quite as dear, but the out-of-condition qualities declined  $\frac{1}{2}$ d per quarter. Beans, peas, Indian corn and flour as last advised.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 3490; barley, 480; oats, 1700 quarters. Irish wheat, —; barley, —; oats, — quarters. Foreign wheat, 9620; barley, 8510; oats, 4270 quarters. Flour, 3980 sacks and — barrels; malt, 4690 quarters. English—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 44s to 51s; ditto white, 48s to 56s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 43s to 47s; ditto white, 42s to 52s; rye, 32s to 34s; grinding barley, 29s to 32s; distilling ditto, 29s to 32s; malting ditto, 32s to 35s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 56s to 58s; brown ditto, 43s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 60s; Chevalier, 60s to 61s; Yorkshire and Lancashire feed oats, 19s to 22s; potato ditto, 22s to 30s; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s to 20s; ditto, white, 21s to 24s; tick beans, new, 33s to 35s; ditto, old, 40s to 42s; green peas, 30s to 38s; mangle, 35s to 38s; white, 30s to 37s; bolvers, 37s to 40s per quarter. Row-maize flour, 41s to 46s; Suffolk, 34s to 37s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 34s to 37s per 280 lbs. Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 27s per barrel; Baltic —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Exceedingly little business has been transacted in our market this week, and prices are almost nominal. Linseed, English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 44s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 20s per cwt; brown mustard, 10s to 10s; white ditto, 6s to 9s 6d; tarax, 5s 6s to 6s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, £30 to £34 per last of ten quarters; insoued cakes, English, £12 10s to £13 5s; ditto foreign, £28 to £30 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £25 to £25 10s per ton; canary, 70s to 74s per quarter. English clover seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s. The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 8d; of household ditto, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 47s 6d; barley, 32s 8d; oats, 20s 8d; rye, 28s 9d; beans, 36s 9d; peas, 36s 11d.

The Six Weeks Average.—Wheat, 49s 1d; barley, 32s 4d; oats, 20s 1d; rye, 28s 8d; beans, 36s 8d; peas, 36s 9d.

Judicial Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 48s; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 2s 6d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

Sugar.—Although very large supplies of sugar have been brought forward this week, sales have progressed steadily, at very low prices.

Coffee.—Moderate purchases have taken place this week, at late currencies.

Lard.—We have to notice a decline in the value of most kinds of 3d per cwt. The imports of foreign butter having been extensive, the demand for that article has ruled heavy at a further decline in the quotations of 1s per cwt. Fine Kiel and Friesland is selling at 82s to 84s; fine Holland, 78s to 80s; and other kinds, 68s to 72s per cwt. Irish butter is dull, and 1s per cwt cheaper. Limerick, firsts, landed, 88s to 89s; Waterford, 86s to 90s; Clonmel and Carlow, 88s to 90s per cwt. English butter has fallen 1s to 2s per cwt, with a large quantity on offer. Fine Devon, 88s to 90s; prime Dorset, 90s to 92s; and middling ditto, 86s to 88s per cwt; fresh, 3s to 11s per dozen lbs. Bacon is steady, at full prices.

Waterford slinged sides, landed, 70s to 78s; heavy, 70s to 72s; and Limerick slabs, 70s to 72s per cwt. American bacon is selling at 53s to 55s per cwt. Irish hake middles may be quoted at 62s to 64s; and tierces, 62s to 66s per cwt. Small Irish hakes are worth 62s to 66s per cwt. Lard is steady, at full prices; but cheese is somewhat neglected. Irish pork, 82s, 6d to 85s per barrel.

Tallow.—The market for P.Y.C. on the spot is heavy, at 45s 6d per cwt. For forward delivery, the quotation is 45s 6d, with very little doing.

Oil.—We have to report a very inactive demand for all kinds of oil; yet last week's prices are mostly supported.

Spirits.—Exceedingly little business is doing in rum. Proof Lowlands, 1s 9d per gallon Brandy and corn spirits are dull in sale, but not cheaper.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 23s to 24s 12s; clover ditto, 24s to 24 12s; and straw 21s to 21 10s per load.

Wool.—Next to nothing is doing in this article, the prices of which have declined 1d per lb Potatoes.—For all kinds of potatoes, the demand is heavy, at a fall of nearly 20s per ton. Present prices, from 70s to 150s.

Cattle (Friday).—Kiddell's, 13s; Braddyll's Hefton, 15s 6d; Haswell, 16s 6d; Stewart's 16s 6d; Cardale, 15s 3d per lb.

Hops (Friday).—We have to notice a steady demand for all kinds of hops in pockets, at, in some instances, an advance in the quotations of 2s per cwt.; but the amount of business doing is by no means extensive. The plantation accounts received this morning are somewhat more favourable, and the duty is freely backed at £155,000.—Sussex pockets, 43s to 43 8s; Weald of Kent, ditto, 43s 8s to 44 12s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, 43 7s to 43 10s.

Swine (Friday).—The number of beasts offered for sale to-day's market were but moderate, yet their general quality was exceedingly prime. The best Scots and short horns moved off steadily, at Monday's quotations; otherwise, the beef trade was heavy, at barely late rates. The highest figure for beef did not exceed 4s per 8lb. The supply of foreign beasts was limited; that of sheep and calves somewhat extensive. From Scotland, 37d Scots were received in excellent condition. With sheep we were, the time of year considered, well supplied; nevertheless, the mutton trade was firm, at very full prices. Nearly 400 lambs came to hand per railway from the Isle of Wight. From other quarters the receipts were good, but of very middling quality. All breeds were dull in sale, at a decline in the currencies of from 2d to, in some instances, 4d per 8lb. In calves, the supply of which was large, very little was doing, at barely late rates. Pigs were dull, but not cheaper. Milch cows were heavy, at 45s to 48s each, including their small 3s to 3s 6d.

Per 8lb to sink the offals:—Course and inferior beasts, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, 3s, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; second quality ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime South Downs, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; quails, 5s 0d to 5d 6d; sucking calves, 18s to 27s; and quarter old sows, 17s to 23s each. Total supplies: beasts, 925; cows, 139; sheep and lambs, 12,440; calves, 590; pigs, 390. Foreign supplies: beasts, 139; sheep, 840; calves, 260.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—Our markets were fairly supplied with each kind of meat, the sale for which was heavy, on the following terms:—

Per 8lb by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 10d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; small pork, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; lamb, 5s 0d to 5s 6d.

ROUT, HEBBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 30.

BANKRUPTCY SUPPLEMENT.

R. HODSON, Everton, Nottinghamshire, ironmonger.

BANKRUPTS.

W. SAGE, New Brentford, tallow chandler. W. HOWITT, Strand, bookseller. J. DOWS, Newbury, Berkshire, corn dealer. H. WHITELEY, Woolwich, victualler. R. REDMAN and R. REDMAN, Mark-lane, City, wharfingers. W. J. M. NORRIS, Denton-street, Somerset-town, licensed victualler. H. HOLLIDAY, Peterhead, Scotland, brewer. G. GODSON, Brailes, Essex, 3d to 3d 6d. W. BOUCHER, 1st bed manufacturer. B. J. CAMBRIDGE, Cheltenham, cigar dealer. J. EDWARDS, Hereford, Gloucestershire, mason. P. TOMBS, Cheltenham, miller. J. MAYER, Cheltenham, printer. H. BENTLEY, Salford, Lancashire, roller maker. J. MITCHELL, Monkwearmouth Works, Durham, shipowner.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 1.

11th Light Dragoons: E. Harnett to be Cornet, vice Bennett. 15th Foot: Sergeant Major D. Simpson to be Ensign, vice Paterson. 57th: Lieut H. B. Croker to be Captain, vice Hill; Ensign J. H. Lothian to be Lieutenant, vice Croker. Cadet E. C. O. Kenny to be Ensign, vice Lothian. 63rd: Ensign F. T. L. Paterson to be Ensign, vice T. W. Paterson. 64th: Lieut W. H. Carter to be Captain, vice the Hon G. F. W. Fyvelton; Ensign O. Thompson, to be Lieutenant, vice Carter; A. Applewhite to be Ensign, vice Thompson. 93rd: W. G. D. Stewart to be Ensign, vice Hay. 94th: West India Regiment: Quartermaster-Serg C. F. Johnson to be Quartermaster, vice Birley. 3d West India Regiment: Ensign J. Mahalan to be Lieutenant, vice Magrath; Quartermaster R. Horsley to be Ensign, vice Mahalan; Lieut K. Magrath to be Quartermaster, vice Horsley. UNATTACHED.—Brevet Major W. B. Caldwell to be Major.

ADMIRALTY, JUNE 1.

The following promotions have this day taken place, consequent upon the death of Admiral Sir William Hotham, G.C.B.:—

Admiral of the White John Giffard to be Admiral of the Red.

Admiral of the Blue Sir Edward William Campbell Rich Owen, G.C.B., G.C.H., to be Admiral of the White.

Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir Thomas Livingstone Bart, to be Admiral of the Blue.

Vice-Admiral of the White Sir John Wentworth Loring, K.C.B., K.C.H., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red.

Vice-Admiral of the Blue Robert Jackson to be Vice-Admiral of the White.

Rear-Admiral of the Red John Sykes to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Rear-Admiral of the White Hon Grenville Leveson Proby to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.

Rear-Admiral of the Blue John Brett Purvis to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Capt Alexander Renton Sharpe, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

M. 27: Corps of Royal Marines: Brevet-Major D. M. Adam to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Ford; First Lieut A. S. Savage to be Captain, vice Major; Second Lieut F. H. Noot, V.P. Draffon, V.P. Kinsman, J. Bastable, T. B. V. Fitzgerald, J. T. Haverfield, J. Scaugter, P. M. O. Croker, J. C. Giles, G. H. Heastey, H. Adair, H. W. Maybrey, A. O. L. Lewis, F. L. Alexander, J. B. Frym, J. C. Baker, and C. Wolrige, to be First Lieutenants.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Vict., cap. 32, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1848.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes Issued .. .. . £26,743,610 Government Debt .. .. . £11,015,100 Other Securities .. .. . 2,994,900 Gold Coin and Bullion .. .. . 1,538,632 Silver Bullion .. .. . 1,404,998

£26,743,610



